

under house arrest at Fort Benning, Ga., awaiting the outcome of his appeal from a court-martial conviction for the murder of 22 South Vietnamese civilians at My Lai in March, 1968.







## on Begins rch for ew Team

### ment Changes ffect Thousands

Spencer Rich  
ISLAYNE, Fla., Nov. 9  
resident Nixon's plans  
of the second term  
h far beyond the top  
and White House level  
of thousands of jobs  
he federal bureaucracy,  
use aides indicated here.

ry extensive, there's no  
about it," White House  
etary Ron Ziegler told

er also said that the  
plans on the "whole  
restructuring and re-  
on during the second  
be "quite far along by  
ber... He will be well  
this before the Com-  
ences."

that, wherever legally  
organizational changes  
de under the President's  
as, without asking the  
Congress.  
gler announced yester-  
top presidential ap-  
ad been asked to sub-  
oma resignations to  
President reorganiza-  
tion.

Mr. Ziegler empha-  
y that resignations had  
sted not only of cabinet  
and White House staff,  
sub-cabinet-level pres-  
appointees like under  
assistant secretaries  
bureau chiefs, but also  
de C (personnel), those  
ve an appointment by  
ent head or a cabinet

re about 1,400 to 1,900  
Schedule C jobs—non-  
litical, policy-making  
fidential appointees.  
ey are replaced only  
w president or depart-  
t takes office. This  
800, coupled with direct  
appointees and White  
es, would put the num-  
lential forced resigna-  
ell over 2,000.  
gler emphasized today  
lately no decisions had  
made on what govern-  
ment would be reor-  
gized or which of the thou-  
sands of resignation letters  
ould be accepted by the

beyond individuals. It's  
of form," he told re-  
No decisions have been

he said the President  
meeting with top aides  
organization problem and  
at again late today with  
a top White House as-  
sistant, H. R. Haldeman  
and Richard A. Good,  
chief of staff. "He intends  
to have a very intensive  
assessing to reorganization  
during the sec-  
ond term," Mr. Ziegler said.

Mr. Ziegler said many of  
the changes recom-  
mended by the President  
will be of a kind that  
will be felt by others  
outside congressional as-

that the President had  
reorganization requests  
in two years ago. None  
these called for reor-  
ganization of seven depart-  
ments.

er denied that General  
leah R. Laird and  
of Housing George  
e two cabinet mem-  
ave long been expect-  
hat their resignations  
once Mr. Nixon was

## Var Groups ten to Take reets Again

TON, Nov. 9 (UPI).—  
voters, confused and  
phony peace promises,  
mass street demonstra-  
s Vietnam war is not  
n anti-war leaders  
esterday in the wake  
Nixon's landslide vic-

here will be an angry  
said Dr. Benjamin  
ran as a presidential  
or the People's party,  
nately expect a re-  
street actions if the  
ended in the im-  
ure," said Jerry Gor-  
ditor of the Na-  
Action Coalition, the  
argest anti-war uni-  
t.

fact, plans mass  
ons in 20 cities in-  
ashington, on Nov. 18,  
continued U.S. bomb-  
china.

enormous popular  
eling in the United  
Gordon said, "and I  
s constant statements  
ing peace under con-  
ditions of awareness  
er all the latest pol-  
litical of Americans  
Vietnam war."



MOVING OUT—Protesting American Indians carrying supplies as they leave Bureau of Indian Affairs on Wednesday. They had occupied the building since last Thursday.

## News Analysis

# Democrats Strong Despite Debacle

By Haynes Johnson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (UPI).—No political party has ever been dealt such a devastating presidential defeat and yet emerged in such a strong position as the Democrats.

Perhaps the most remarkable aspect of the 1972 election centers on the relative strengths and weaknesses of the two major parties. In party terms, as distinguished from personal factors at the presidential level, the Democrats remain the solid political majority.

The Democrats thus face the future with, at least as much assurance as the Republicans. But they also face serious problems—problems over ideological approaches, national leaders, party structure and philosophy, and the shattering, in the presidential race, of the old winning coalition based on big city voters, working people, the ethnic groups, the small farmers and the once Solid South.

They must reconcile, if they can, the Wallace wing on the right, the Kennedy-McCarthy-McGovern wing on the left, the George Meany-Richard Daley group of pragmatic regulars in the middle, and attract back the traditionally Democratic groups of Roman Catholics, blue-collar workers, Jews and older voters that defected so notably at the national level on Tuesday.

In the end, their presidential candidate held out to only one major group that has helped the Democrats capture the White House in the recent past—the blacks. As expected, blacks in the big city centers supported Sen. George McGovern by an estimated 4-to-1 margin. But even the black vote cannot be taken for granted.

Not-So-Solid Blacks  
One of the more striking facts to come out of the Tuesday results deals with the performance of black middle-class voters, as compared with blacks in the inner cities. While the inner city vote remained solid for Sen. McGovern, it is estimated as much as a third of the more affluent black voters went for President Nixon.

At this point, only one Democratic figure seems able to appeal to so many disparate factions: Sen. Edward M. Kennedy. In voter surveys for The Washington Post this year, Sen. Kennedy clearly emerged as the strongest potential Democrat in 1972 and beyond. A Harris Poll released yesterday shows Sen. Kennedy beating Spiro Agnew by 51 to 43 in a hypothetical presidential trial heat in 1976.

Probably next in national prominence among the Democrats is Sen. Walter F. Mondale.

**Schmitts, Spock  
Fare Badly in  
Popular Vote**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (UPI).—Four years ago, Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace captured 13.5 percent of the popular vote in his third party bid for the presidency, but minority party candidates fared much worse this year.

Lame-duck California GOP Congressman John G. Schmitts took up Gov. Wallace's American party standard, but received only about 1 percent of the popular vote. Even so, Mr. Schmitts ran the strongest of the nine "other" candidates for President.

On the left, People's party candidate Dr. Benjamin Spock failed to win even 1 percent of the vote he hoped for in the 10 states in which he was on the ballot. Dr. Spock said during the campaign his goal was not to win large numbers of votes but to build the framework for the gradual development of a major party on the left.

"Our test is not in this election but in the months ahead," Dr. Spock said. "We're not discouraged by the vote we got. If you really stop to think about it, we only carried two less states than McGovern."

of Minnesota. After he won a substantial re-election victory Tuesday night, his Minnesota colleague, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, gave him a glowing boost for the presidency on national television.

"I see in Sen. Mondale the kind of person who can bring together the forces necessary for victory—the youth, the farmers, the elderly," Sen. Humphrey said. "He's won an amazing victory. And it takes a man like Sen. Mondale to put the party back on the victory trail."

For Democratic presidential prospects, the question is not what forces are necessary for victory. The question is what have the voters been saying they want? In other words, what positions are most acceptable to most people? Where is the ideological heart of America now? And how can the Democrats best move from their success at local and state levels into national victory?

The 1972 presidential campaign was characterized by an unusual degree by an ideological cast. Sen. McGovern was perceived by many voters as too radical in his positions on such questions as amnesty, abortion and legalizing marijuana. His positions on tax and welfare reform also struck many voters as too extreme.

In the post-mortem comment on the election, Sen. McGovern's ideological views are being cited by various Democrats as responsible for his defeat. Gov. Wallace, John Connally, Philadelphia's Mayor Frank Rizzo and numerous others are offering similar opinions. Basically, they are saying the Democratic party permitted itself to be taken over by ideologues not representative of their party's traditions and the wishes of the American majority.

"I warned them at the Democratic convention they were go-

## Vacation Trip To Caribbean By McGovern

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (UPI).—Sen. George McGovern and his wife, Eleanor, went to the Virgin Islands today to unwind from his campaign for President.

After months of being surrounded by Secret Service men and aides, and flying on charter aircraft, Sen. McGovern stood in line like any other tourist at Phillips International Airport to buy his ticket to San Juan, Puerto Rico.

From San Juan, he will go to St. Croix on a charter flight arranged by his host, Henry Kissinger, who has helped develop the Virgin Islands.

A few Secret Service men accompanied the senator to the airport. It was the last time he was to have Secret Service protection.

Asked by a newsman what he did last night, his first free night after the campaign and election, Sen. McGovern replied, "Just took it easy."

At the airport, he ran into Sen. Edward W. Brooke, of Massachusetts, who also was headed for a vacation in the Virgin Islands, in St. Martinique. They exchanged pleasantries, and Sen. McGovern said that he would drop over to visit Sen. Brooke.

**Nixon Re-Election  
Saluted by India**

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9 (AP).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has sent a message of "warm felicitations" to President Nixon on his re-election and said she hoped that "during your fresh tenure of office friendly relations between our two countries and peoples will be further strengthened."

ing to lose the election. The prediction I made has come true. I want to see the party taken back and given back to the average man," Gov. Wallace said. "McGovern misread the American people. He talked about revolution and radical change and that's not what they wanted. In the 1960s, they witnessed massive social and political change. They've been overwhelmed by it; they couldn't be assimilated by it. The people weren't looking for massive change, but for stability... Given a little time, the Democrats will trim their sails and move with it. Now that they know where the winds are blowing, you can expect them to tack to the right," Mr. Connally said.

"The Democratic nominee lost the Democratic party and, therefore, lost the election. What caused it? I think you have to say we had convention procedure that was not really reflective of the Democratic party nationally," Gov. John Gilligan of Ohio said.

## Goals Outlined for 2d Term

**Nixon to Trim Government,  
Foster Self-Reliance in U.S.**

(Continued from Page 1)  
ments to limit defensive nuclear weapons and some offensive ones.

● The Middle East "will have a very high priority." U.S. policy toward Cuba will not change unless Cuban Premier Fidel Castro changes his attitude.

● He will "shuck off" and "trim down" social programs set up in the 1960s that he considers major failures largely because they just "threw money at the problems."

● "There will be no solutions of problems that require a tax increase... I am convinced that the total tax burden of the American people, federal, state and local, has reached the breaking point. It can go no higher."

● "I intend to continue to appoint conservative judges to the courts; not reactionary judges but men who are constitutional conservatives, because the trend had gone too far in the other direction."

● Some healthy "friction, competition" between presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger and the State Department and adviser John Ehrlichman and the domestic agencies is going to continue. "That is the way it is going to have to be with them or their successors."

● Political campaigns are too long and they "bore people to death." Shorter campaigns would be better for presidential candidates "because we don't want to wear our people down to a frazzle before they take on the awesome responsibilities of this position."

Mr. Nixon added, however, that he is very pessimistic about whether campaigns actually can be shortened as a practical matter, because they are so competitive.

Mr. Horner wrote that, Mr. Nixon was perhaps most emphatic in asserting, "I honestly believe that government in Washington is too big and it is too expensive."

"With a puritan fervor he has seldom shown in public," Mr. Horner also said, "Nixon seemed to be closing the door on a time in which he felt the nation had been pampered and indulged, leaving its character weakened."

He quoted the President as saying: "The average American is just like the child in the family. You give him some responsibility and he is going to amaze to something. He is going to do something."

"If, on the other hand, you

## Indians Quit Building in Washington

Remove Artifacts,  
Government Papers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP).—Protesting Indians who seized the Bureau of Indian Affairs building a week ago have returned it to the government, with the offices somewhat the worse for wear.

The last two dozen Indians filed out last night. Five hundred Indians had occupied the building at one time.

The Indians took with them Indian artifacts that had been on exhibit and BIA documents that they claimed contained evidence that public officials have deprived Indians of their property for many years.

The Indians caused more than \$500,000 damage, government officials said today. They estimated that employees will not be able to return to work until at least a week from tomorrow.

Investigators found hundreds of thousands of letters and other official documents several inches deep on the floors.

Officials said structural damage of \$250,000 includes the cost of repairing holes in the walls, smashed windows and ruined plumbing and removing graffiti on the walls. A total of \$280,000 was estimated to be lost in typewriters, rugs, office furniture and other equipment.

A written sign over the building's auditorium said:

"I do not apologize for the ruin nor for the so-called destruction of this mausoleum, for in building anew, one must first destroy the old! This is the coming of a new era for the North American native people! When history recalls our efforts here, our descendants will stand with pride knowing their people were the ones responsible for the stand taken against tyranny, injustice and the gross inefficiency of this branch of a corrupt and decadent government."

As the Indians left, they were given money to help them return home. Hank Adams said a \$66,000 transportation fund was obtained with the help of the White House.

Indian leaders said a major accomplishment of the seven-day occupation was the prospect the BIA would be dismantled. A special task force to review Indian needs was agreed upon during negotiations between White House aides and an Indian representative Tuesday night.

# Enjoy a quiet drink with a Canadian tonight.



The Canadian? Canadian Club, of course. You'll enjoy this superbly smooth, distinctive whisky with ice, or with your favourite mix. So...enjoy it tonight. Canadian Club. One of the world's most popular whiskies.



# Canadian Club

Imported Canadian Whisky

©—Hiram Walker & Sons Limited—1972

## Business.

The business community throughout Europe relies on the Herald Tribune for essential world-wide business news. Day after day. And this is the only newspaper in Europe that prints complete daily closing prices for both Wall Street exchanges.

## Jobs.

If you're looking for one, then look first in the Classified ad section of the Herald Tribune. All kinds, every day. And don't miss our famed "International Executive Opportunities" feature, which is published every week in the Tribune.

## Ads.

It's fun to read the ads in the Herald Tribune—for people, places, goods and services all over Europe, all over the world. And if you want to place an ad—a single "Personal" item or a whole campaign—no better medium than the Trib. Rates are reasonable.

## GEMS

For investment or a gift to a loved one purchase with confidence at discounts from the world's largest colored gem market. We carry every size and quality required. Money back guarantee. Certification by registered American gemologist with 27 years experience.

Write airmail indicating color-range, price and size desired.  
Bangkok Gem Exchange,  
Suite 208, 746 Rama IV Road,  
Bangkok 5, Thailand.

**FREDDY**  
PERFUMES  
GLOVES — BAGS — GIFTS  
10 RUE AUBER, PARIS  
SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT  
Phone 212-71-01

**e palley**  
HM BIRDS  
London, Paris 17  
Gouville saint-cyr







## Returned Mexico er Hijack

men, \$320,000  
om Stay in Cuba

CO CITY, Nov. 9 (AP).—Mexican airliner flew 75 and seven crew members from Cuba today after hijacked plane sprang an oil Havana.

uban government gave no in what it would do with hijackers, the \$320,000 they collected and seven bank robbers surrendered to Mexican government.

gers said two military aved the plane after it n Havana and asked the s to surrender their arms. ader at first refused, say- wasn't sure he was in the apital. However, after he ne with the Cuban Air- igs on the runway, he ne of the Cubans took and the other took the

ane Expected Later

acked plane, a Boeing- icana de Aviacin, was the Cuban capital yes-

ief plane was dispatched p.m. with an extra crew anics to repair the other d fly it back. It was ex- ter today.

merican consular em- were on the hijacked esley Parsons, 29, a vice- Monterey, and Steve t, of the Monterey con- cal department. With- id they were treated as the other passengers in

reports erroneously said re five hijackers, six bank robbers who were nerrillas, and 74 pas-

ackers took over the jet 23 minutes after it had terrey for Mexico City, anded safe conduct out- ountry for a group of eumed of bank robberies rey and a million pesos

esives Plant Claimed

ses said three of the ried pistols in hol- the fourth had an auo- apion. One grabbed the and announced: "This is ing. We don't want to rone. Our problem is not t. It is with the govern- They also said they had plosives aboard.

plane circled the city e rounded up the sus- robbers, the hijackers a money demand to four seso. Police took four spects from jail, includ- man who was wounded ed. She was carried a stretcher. The three re not in custody but e airport in answer to appeals.

ne landed at Monterrey led for the two-and-a- ight to Cuba. Police nly in swimming trunks money and the named board. The hijackers 129 of the passengers- 1, seven men and two

## Bomb Mailed el Disarmed

VIV, Nov. 9 (UPI).—curity workers today and disarmed a booby- tier mailed from New addressed to a Jeru- rant, police said. man said the letter was e size and shape as those ed in the mail in late from Amsterdam and one exploded.



**DANGLING MAPLELEAF**—Amusing poster which has been hanging in Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's office hallway since Oct. 30 elections also alludes now to his parliamentary predicament. The Prime Minister (left) with two of his aides, is in a minority position in House of Commons, with his party holding only 109 out of 264 seats. The question is, will the cat fall?

## 12 W. European Nations Move Toward Joint Space Program

PARIS, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—Western European science ministers have agreed in principle to merge their two space organizations and call a conference to plan a single space program.

Officials said today the ministers from 12 countries agreed in informal talks here to merge the European Launcher Development Organization and the European Scientific Research Organization, both of which deal with satellites.

They also agreed last night to call a Western European space conference in Brussels next month to launch a single organization with a common program, which may include participation in the U.S. space-shuttle program.

The officials said Britain agreed to join in future programs provided that the programs are carried out under a single European space organization.

**British Disagrees**

Britain already has pulled out of ELDO in disenchantment with the rocket development organization and hopes to see a complete reorganization of European space affairs.

The major disagreement was over a U.S. offer to Europe to join in its space-shuttle program—an offer which at first appeared tempting but later was so whittled down as to appear to some as a ploy to get the scheme through a hostile American Congress.

West Germany overcame French resistance to win approval for a study to be made of possible Israeli Ambassador Goes Back to Bonn

TEL AVIV, Nov. 9 (AP).—Israel's ambassador to West Germany returned to Bonn today, ending a crisis in German-Israeli relations.

Ambassador Elyashiv Ben-Horin was called home last Thursday to protest the release of the three Arab terrorists who survived the attack on the Israeli team at the Munich Olympics. They were freed to ransom a West German airliner hijacked by Arab terrorists. Chancellor Willy Brandt sent Premier Golda Meir a message yesterday apologizing for the strained relations between the two countries and pledging his government to the fight against terrorism.

## Norway and EEC Begin Talks on Free-Trade Pact

BRUSSELS, Nov. 9 (UPI).—The European Economic Community and Norway today began exploring a free-trade agreement to replace full market membership rejected by the Norwegian electorate on Sept. 24.

Norway's chief negotiator, Jens Evensen, special ambassador to the Common Market, told newsmen the referendum had placed Norway in a new position, but the problems remained the same.

He said he was mandated to negotiate an agreement of the kind the market concluded with Sweden. But he said he could not indicate at this stage whether it also would include a clause allowing later revisions.

He said there was no question of negotiating associate membership—enhancing the possibility of eventual full membership.

## Obituaries

### Author Yuri Galanskov, 33, Imprisoned Soviet Dissident

MOSCOW, Nov. 9 (AP).—Russian writer Yuri Galanskov, 33, has died after a cancer operation at the Soviet labor camp where he had been serving a seven-year sentence for "anti-Soviet activities," dissident sources reported today.

The young author had been suffering from chronic stomach ailments before he was arrested in January, 1967, for distributing "Phoenix," an underground typewritten magazine of his poems and short stories.

The sources said Mr. Galanskov died Saturday at Camp 3 of the Potma Prison complex, 280 miles southeast of Moscow. Camp 3 is the hospital section of the complex where more than 2,500 political prisoners are working off hard-labor sentences.

Mr. Galanskov, the sources said, repeatedly had refused to submit to an operation "because he didn't trust the doctors." He was operated on last week when his situation became critical, they said.

Mr. Galanskov's 1968 trial was the second major court action against Soviet dissident writers by the regime of Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev. It was indirectly linked to the first such action, the trial of writers Yuli Daniel and Andrei Sinyavsky, who received lengthy labor-camp terms after their works were published in the West.

Mr. Galanskov went on trial with his close friend, author Alexander Ginzburg, who had written the "White Book," a detailed account of the secret proceedings of the Daniel-Sinyavsky trial.

Mr. Ginzburg was sentenced to five years at hard labor. He was released recently. Mr. Galanskov was first arrested in 1961 for distributing his first edition of "Phoenix." He was put in a psychiatric prison hospital for several months. In 1965, he staged a solitary sit-down demonstration in front of the American Embassy in Moscow to protest the U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic.

## Ex-Hell's Angel Goes Berserk in California Jail

UKIAH, Calif., Nov. 9 (UPI).—George Wethern, who has agreed to inform on the Hell's Angels, jabbed pencils into his eyes and began choking his wife in their Mendocino County Jail cell, the county sheriff reported yesterday.

Wethern, 33, poked holes in the inside corner of both eyes and in the skin above the eyeballs in his effort to blind himself. But he suffered no permanent damage to his eyesight, Sheriff Reno Bar-tolome said. His wife, Helen, 29, was not hurt.

"He just went off his rocker," the sheriff said. Wethern and his wife own a 155-acre ranch near Ukiah where three bodies were incinerated last week. Authorities described it as a "Hell's Angels' burying ground."

Four members of the motorcycle gang were arrested and three others are being sought in the slaying. Wethern and his wife agreed to tell law officers about the illegal activities of the Angels in return for immunity from prosecution on narcotics and other charges.

## Amin Tells Remaining Asians To Quit Isolating Themselves

KAMPALA, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin, whose expulsion of about 40,000 Asians from Uganda is now almost complete, said here today those allowed to remain in the country must stop isolating themselves in their own communities.

He was speaking at Kololo airstrip, one of the special census centers set up here where Asians lined up to be counted.

In another move today, President Amin announced that the border with Tanzania would be reopened on Saturday—two days earlier than originally planned. The border closure was announced on Monday as a precautionary measure in advance of President Amin's deadline yesterday for the expulsion of the Asians.

At the census center this morning, only about 20 Asians waited outside, but two hours later when President Amin arrived, the line stretched for more than 100 yards.

**Warns on Money**  
President Amin said Asians who wished to stay in the country must become "proper Ugandan citizens," and he warned them against sending money out of the country illegally.

Holding up a bunch of letters, President Amin said each had been intercepted by security forces and all had contained money which was being smuggled out of Uganda.

The president had exempted from his 90-day ouster deadline,

which expired at midnight last night, those Asians holding key professional jobs in Uganda and others who hold citizenship of the East African country.

Believed to total about 8,000 persons, the exact number in these two categories is not yet known. To find out, the Ugandans had ordered all remaining Asians to report today to the census centers for a physical head-count.

## Germans Charge Policeman in MacLeod Slaying

STUTTGART, Nov. 9 (AP).—A 35-year-old West German policeman has been charged with negligent manslaughter in the gunshot slaying of Scottish businessman, Iain MacLeod, 34, during a search for members of a West German terrorist gang, Stuttgart authorities reported yesterday.

The policeman, Wolfram Koglin, was leading the June 25 search of Mr. MacLeod's Stuttgart apartment when he fired two machine pistol shots through a bedroom door behind which the Scotsman was standing, authorities said. One of the bullets struck and killed Mr. MacLeod.

Police were conducting an early morning search of the apartment because they believed it was being used as a hideout for members of the Baader-Meinhof gang, who are blamed for a wave of terrorist bombings last spring and other acts of violence in West Germany.

Investigations have shown that Mr. MacLeod had no connections with the gang, most of whom are under arrest in West Germany.

## Animal Disease Threat in Europe

ROME, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—Foot-and-mouth disease is again seriously threatening Europe following outbreaks in Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, a spokesman for the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) said today.

FAO blamed international trade in animals for the spread of the disease in Europe.

"The continuously growing demand for meat products makes it very difficult for the importing countries to exclude completely the affected countries from their markets, and this carries potential risks at a time when the disease is still spreading," FAO said.

## Fly by 'Homa' from Europe to Iran Afghanistan, Pakistan and



Welcome aboard. Iran's 2,500th Anniversary Celebrations. The Persian Gulf. Traditional Afghan Costume. Lahore, Pakistan. Snake charming, India.



The 'Homa', legendary bird of Ancient Persia (now Iran), is said to bring good fortune to all who catch sight of it. You will find its majestic profile on the tailplanes of every Boeing in Iran Air's all-jet fleet: 707s and 727s for our international flights; 737s for our domestic flights; 747s for our long-haul flights. 'Homa' flights are conveniently

timed from major European cities to Istanbul, Tehran, the Persian Gulf—then on to Kabul, Karachi and Bombay. And next year our services will extend to China and Japan. There are many attractive rewards for flying by 'Homa'. The food is always deliciously fresh (never frozen). The hostesses are charming and attentive. The pilots are specialists in European, Middle East and Far Eastern routes. But, best of all there's the welcome from the whole Iran Air family who keep up the national tradition for hospitality which goes back thousands of years. For more about the fabulous 'Homa' and all the rewards that come with it, see your Travel Agent.



London, Paris, Frankfurt, Geneva, Rome, Moscow, Athens, Istanbul, Tehran, Abadan, Kuwait, Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Dhahran, Doha, Dubai, Kabul, Karachi, Bombay. Also sales offices in Aden, Hamburg, Zurich, New York and Los Angeles.

## Radio Beam Will Guide Motorists Arriving at Los Angeles Airport

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 9 (UPI).—Beginning tomorrow, both cars and airlines can be radio-guided into Los Angeles International Airport.

Under an experimental program, motorists approaching the airport will be able to pick up on their car radios instructions broadcast from beneath the pavement.

The broadcasts will give drivers traffic and parking conditions, alert them to traffic jams, estimate the length of time tieups will last and provide other information. Beginning several blocks from the airport on main approaches, a motorist can pick up the signal by dialing 530 on the AM radio band.

The information is broadcast into 15,200 feet of tri-axial cable buried beneath the center of approach roads. The 10-watt signal carries only 130 feet and will not interfere with commercial radio broadcasts.

The system was installed in a \$250,000 experiment under license from the Federal Communications Commission.

**Humming  
electronic accuracy**  
thanks to the balanced tuning fork

**TERNA:SONIC**  
Ltd, Precision Watch Factory, 2540 Granchon, Switzerland  
U.S.: Eterna Watch Company of America Inc.,  
4 Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10010  
de Henry Birks & Sons (Montreal) Ltd.,  
Phillips Square, Montreal 111



## The Victory...

The astonishing feature of President Nixon's re-election victory is its uniformity. Not since President Roosevelt's sweep of all but two states in 1936 has a national candidate attracted support so clearly in every region and from virtually every segment of the voting population.

The Nixon majorities were greatest in the South but the million-vote margin in New York and the sizable victories in 49 of the 50 states were equally impressive. That contrasts with the Johnson landslide of eight years ago when the Deep South went counter to the trend in the rest of the nation. Mr. Nixon held his own among young voters and fared really badly only among black voters and the very poor.

The only defect in the President's remarkable political achievement was the relatively poor turnout. Unlike Gen. Eisenhower's victory in 1952, for example, which was accomplished on a rising tide of greatly increased voter participation, Mr. Nixon won in the smallest turnout—percentage-wise—in 24 years. The total vote was far smaller than the growth in population and the enfranchisement of 18-to-21-year-olds would have suggested.

President Nixon's diplomatic overtures to China and Russia clearly helped him with many voters. The bombing of North Vietnam combined with the aggressive and increasingly visible conduct of peace negotiations evidently found favor with the majority. On the domestic front, Mr. Nixon's intensive Keynesian pump-priming meant

huge budget deficits but recharged a sluggish economy. In political terms, it did not seem to really matter whether these foreign and domestic policies had internal inconsistencies or even whether they produced tangible results. What mattered politically was that Mr. Nixon was seen to be active and—as many voters put it—"doing his best."

The one exception where inactivity paid off for Mr. Nixon was on the racial front. His do-nothing and sometimes regressive policies on school integration, on Negro voting rights in the South, on housing for the poor, and on income redistribution as well as his abandonment of his own welfare reform proposal helped rather than hurt him. Many voters in the North as well as the South, if they do not want to turn the clock back to segregation, do want to call a halt to the drive to achieve substantial black equality with whites.

In a broader context voters were, in effect, signaling that they are tired of change. After the long, emotionally exhausting national quarrel over Vietnam, after the black rebellions in the slums, the campus demonstrations, and the rapid alterations in life-style brought about by the counterculture in recent years, there is a national desire for repose. Mr. Nixon was triumphant because his unorthodox amalgam of "pragmatism" in foreign affairs, reversal in economic policy and cultural conservatism apparently seemed to most Americans to offer the better chance for achieving peace, prosperity and social stability.

## ...The Defeat

In defeat, Sen. George McGovern remains an admirable and respected figure. He waged a gallant and often lonely campaign, never losing confidence in his own prospects or, more important, in the rightness of his vision of America. Scorned by his opponent who refused to debate him or even to respond to most of the issues he had raised, Mr. McGovern nevertheless continued to hammer away on his major themes, of which he spoke so movingly as he acknowledged defeat late Tuesday night.

In practical political terms, his candidacy was a disaster since he won only in Massachusetts and the District of Columbia. The sources of this debacle are easily traced. By his own reckoning, Mr. McGovern at the time of his first-ballot nomination in July was the first choice of perhaps only 30 percent of his fellow Democrats. The party's most liberal elements had drifted behind him while their opponents fragmented and mismanaged their strength.

Sen. McGovern, a skillful organizer in his own state of South Dakota and an astute political strategist in winning his party's presidential nomination, seriously underestimated the difficulty of remitting the party after the Miami Beach convention. The AFL-CIO hierarchy and many party regulars proved far more recalcitrant than Mr. McGovern had anticipated or than his overall public record as a liberal—not a radical—justified. With his candidacy crippled from the outset by party dissension, he was knocked off stride at a critical time by the

truly tragic Eagleton episode. Equally harmful was his identification with the unpopular side of such issues as abortion, amnesty and the legalization of marijuana—issues hardly central to the nature of presidential leadership in the next four years.

Because his political base was too narrow, his party enemies too obdurate, his social outlook allegedly too radical, Mr. McGovern lost. But the moral force of his challenge will, we believe, have lasting impact. He spoke to the conscience of America on the cruel and senseless war in Vietnam. If the majority of the nation seemed not to respond to this challenge, he did at least courageously bear witness within the two-party system to the sense of outrage which millions of Americans do feel about the war.

His plea for a foreign policy based on a genuine internationalism rather than on national egotism and the obsolete balance-of-power doctrine, his denunciation of corruption, his deep sense of compassion, his call for a government more open and more respectful of individual liberties, and his efforts to evoke a healing, reconciling spirit between the races and the generations—these basic elements of the McGovern message square with traditional American ideals and are sure to find their affirmation in a future election year.

We salute Mr. McGovern in defeat and expect him to carry on with dignity and with honor in the Senate.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Nixon's Victory

Without a doubt the U.S. election results constitute a personal victory for the basically uncharismatic Mr. Nixon. As the congressional elections show, many voters who balked for him did not give their votes to other Republicans. Clearly they were voting for the incumbent President rather than for his party. After many years of domestic unrest, the hardly healed wounds of the race riots and "hot summers" of the 1960s, the upheaval which the Vietnam war brought to the land, America longs for calm and continuity. In the eyes of a great majority of Americans, the sober and pragmatic Nixon seemed a better guarantor of such conditions than the visionary senator from South Dakota. The American people have given Nixon a clear mandate to continue his course and at the same time have voiced their confidence in the policy of balance that he has been pursuing since 1968.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Mr. Nixon's ability to cope has so far been shown to far more effect in Moscow and Peking than in the inner cities of America. This could be an accident. It may be that whereas he has found in Dr. Kissinger a diplomatic negotiator of supreme talent, no member of that rare species has come forward offering to run things at home. Dr. Kissinger has been empowered to usurp the jobs

of the secretaries of state and defense, but nobody has managed to take over as domestic "supremo."

—From the *Guardian* (London).

President Nixon's triumph is a victory for moderation. He can be expected to continue his policy of benign neglect of the blacks and other minorities. This must be regretted, but his landslide victory suggests that it is what the majority of the American people want, at least until a new equilibrium has been established. . . . Again Mr. Nixon seems to have assessed accurately the mood of the nation. Or rather of Middle America torn between the certainties and confidence of the past and present disappointments and impatience.

—From the *Times* (London).

### Elusive Peace for Vietnam

Once again the hopes of millions of Vietnamese and of public opinion throughout the world have been disappointed. The peace that appeared within reach in October and that was nearly signed at the end of the month has been, if not canceled, at least postponed. The two sides have immediately drawn the lesson on the military level: one by stepping up its attacks almost everywhere in the South, the other by boosting the defensive potential of the Saigon regime through a real airlift.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

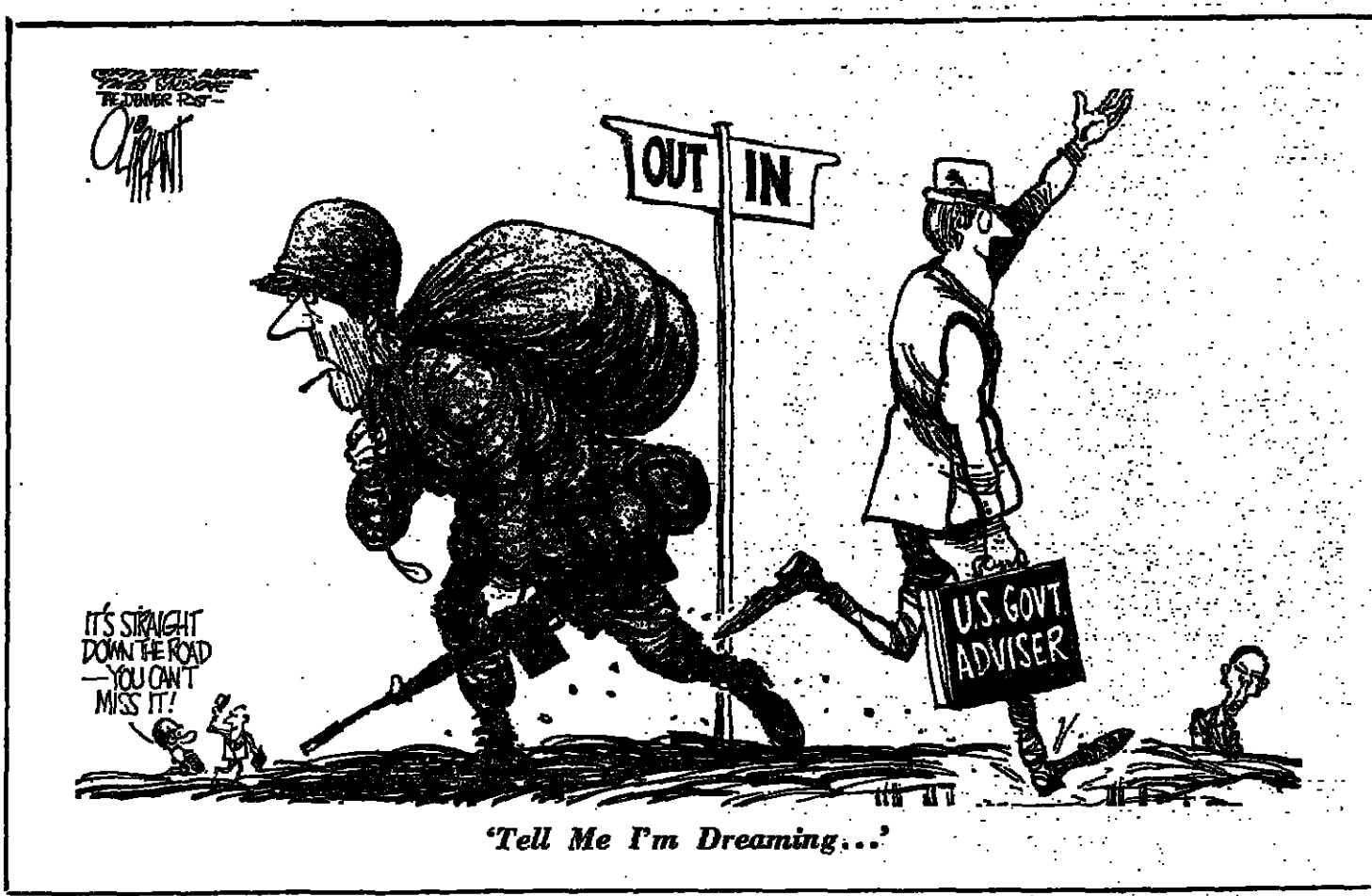
November 10, 1897

PARIS—The Council of Ministers yesterday was occupied with the Dreyfus affair and at the close of the meeting the Minister of the Interior communicated a note to the press. The note points out that Captain Dreyfus was regularly and justly condemned by a court-martial, and that only the Minister of Justice, if placed in possession of some new fact or document, can ask for the revision of the trial. And, as there is no new evidence, it only remains for the government to see that the sentence passed upon the prisoner be carried out.

### Fifty Years Ago

November 10, 1922

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The final returns of Tuesday's elections, which come in from many widely separated and remote districts, only verify the statement that the control of both the House and Senate remain in the hands of the Republican party. True, the majorities are greatly lessened, and there is no doubt that the Democrats did make impressive gains, but the Republicans are still the major party and see a sign of confidence from the people in that situation. The Democrats, meanwhile, are already thinking of victory in the 1934 presidential elections.



## Confusing Portents for U.S. Political Parties

By R. W. Apple Jr.

NEW YORK—For the two giant American political parties, which have played a constitutionally undefined but crucially important role in the evolution of the American democracy, it was a disquieting election, full of confusing portents for tomorrow.

It was, above all, a nonparty election. There were, of course, hundreds of candidates who won because of their parties, as in days past; one thinks, for example, of Sam Nunn, the little-known senator-elect from Georgia, for whom the Democratic nomination was everything.

But it is impossible to take as a whole what the American electorate accomplished on Tuesday with hundreds of millions of individual votes and conclude that the voters much cared whether they chose Democrats or Republicans. And to the parties, which thrive on control of legislative seats and state houses and blocs of voters, that is bad news indeed. Almost every contest, it seems, is capable of producing a startling result.

### Split Tickets

What does party affiliation mean in a state like Arkansas, where President Nixon gets 63 percent, Gov. Dale L. Bumpers, a moderate Democrat, gets 35 percent, and Sen. John L. McClellan, a conservative Democrat, gets 69 percent? How much can it mean when nearly half of all voters split tickets?

Sens. Margaret Chase Smith and Gordon L. Allott and J. Caleb Boggs were beaten not so much because their constituents suddenly found Republicanism distasteful but because of more personal, complex reasons, prominent among which was their age. John D. Rockefeller 4th lost in West Virginia not because he was a Democrat but because many voters apparently considered him something of an opportunist.

Once again, moreover, the coalition theory proved no more reliable a guide to political reality than the Solid South or that 19th-century maxim, "As Maine goes, so the Union goes." In almost every election since World War II, no coalition effect has occurred. The election, it would seem, was little for the neatness and functional ease provided by having the White House and Congress under common control.

Party structures, inevitably, will atrophy further as this trend continues. That, in turn, will make it easier for insurgents to wrest away the nominations once awarded with monotonous regularity by the party leaders. And that, in turn, will make each election into more and more of a lottery.

### Charm, Money, Wit

In that situation, the candidate with charm, with money, with the wit to take hold of a narrow but deeply felt issue, will inevitably benefit.

There are many reasons for all of this, of course, but the revolution in communications must take priority. When a candidate can reach directly into living rooms with television and computer-directed mailing campaigns, it is little wonder that the professional's role as arbiter is undercut.

Within this broad picture, there are individual problems for the two parties.

The Democratic nominee, Sen. George McGovern—a man who won the nomination partly because he understood the changes outlined above and partly because his opposition was divided—has been resoundingly rejected. The temptation is to say that he failed because his ideas for social change were too advanced. No doubt that is true, to some degree.

Yet who would argue that Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, who is ideologically indistinguishable from McGovern, would have suffered so disastrous a defeat?

The example of Kennedy—and of his brothers and Franklin D. Roosevelt before him—encouraged many Democrats to believe that it is still possible to reach and win the ideologically disparate parts of the classic party coalition.

tion on emotional, nonideological terms even today.

Perhaps so. But at the very least, McGovern's failure suggests that new metaphors must be found for the Democrats' traditional concern for the little man. Without resorting to racism, they must find ways to speak to the concerns of the new blue-collar suburbanites who fear being outbid by the poor, they must find ways to attack poverty and to finance the attack without outraging the lower middle class. Without abridging civil liberties, they must find ways to deal with the urban mugger and rapist.

Those are some of the lessons of such astonishing episodes on Tuesday as Nixon's success in Cuyahoga County (Cleveland)—as thoroughly Democratic city as there is.

The Democrats' problems in the South are not so severe as they might appear, particularly in the Deep South. The results in Arkansas, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana cannot have encouraged the Republicans there who keep hoping, year after year, for real progress below the presidential level.

In the upper South, however, the Republicans have made genuine headway. Tennessee was a Republican state before this year. Now North Carolina, where the Republicans elected a governor, a senator and four representatives, and Virginia, where they elected a senator and

### Kennedy's Role

They may well succeed. But they will not replace her with one of their own—not with Robert Strauss of Texas or Robert McNamara of South Carolina. Parties do not move from one ideological extreme to the other, and Kennedy, who will play a central role in the months to come, is determined to avoid counter-revolution.

More likely, the choice will be—as it was with the Republicans after the Goldwater debacle of 1964—a technocrat such as Joseph C. S. of New York or Charles E. of California. His job will be plain: Re-reform of the delegate selection rules to see that the ethnics and the middle-aged are not excluded from the next convention, raise money, heal.

But the main game will not be played at the committee. It will be played in the states and cities and counties, and at that level, the McGovern influence will not be quickly undone. Just as John

F. Kennedy built at the local level on people brought into politics by Adlai E. Stevenson, so will the party's 1976 and 1980 nominees inherit the McGovern cadres.

For the Republicans, the problem is simple: Can Nixon transform his personal triumph, during the next four years, into the new Republican majority of which he has spoken?

To one Midwestern governor, speaking before the election, the answer seemed clear. It would be possible, he said, only if the President took affirmative steps, through both programs and political action, to prove to those who deserted McGovern this year that the Republican party was no longer the province of the rich. Many Republicans doubt that Nixon will work to build his party. More likely, they say, he will occupy himself, as did President Eisenhower in his second term, with the duties of his office, with an eye on "his place in the history books."

But perhaps even an all-out party-building effort would not matter much. Perhaps the only way to build a winning margin is to put together a momentary coalition, as Nixon himself did this year, in an age of evaporating party loyalty.

If that is the case, much will depend on the struggle for the nominations, and who emerges to challenge the putative front-runners, Kennedy and Vice-President Agnew.

## Start of a Long Dialogue

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The emphasis of U.S. foreign policy must inevitably shift back to Europe early in President Nixon's second term. There are three compelling reasons for this.

The newly enlarged Common Market is eager to adjust economic relationships with America and strong enough to insist on doing so. A European security conference including West and East, the United States and Russia, is scheduled to start soon. And NATO must plan force goals and strategy on the basis of these developments plus the assumption that an all-volunteer U.S. Army will pare the American garrison on the continent.

It is necessary to arrange modalities for a changing transatlantic relationship. Now that the European Community has nine members, including Britain, and is strengthening its Commission, it hopes to speak as an equal and with a single voice in its dealings with Washington—not with nine separate voices in bilateral talks.

However, neither the Commu-

nity nor the United States is yet accustomed to this idea. Indeed, Nixon himself showed confusion in a message he sent on Oct. 28 after the Community's Paris summit.

In one sentence he noted it was "of the highest importance that the United States and Europe work closely together" and welcomed "the Community's declared intent to maintain a constructive, forthcoming dialogue." But in another sentence he reaffirmed the U.S. commitment "to work with the members of the European Community."

The difference in phrasing—"Community" or "members"—is not regarded here as a minor matter of semantics. It involves a primordial decision: Will Washington negotiate with the Common Market as an institution or with representatives of its nine component members?

The answer cannot be decided in Washington alone. The European Community must give sufficient authority to its recently inaugurated Commission to speak for an organization that represents the world's greatest trading power. And this still remains to be done.

### Views of Monnet

Jean Monnet, the 84-year-old Frenchman who is the Community's grandfather, insists: "It is essential that relations between the United States and Europe should be on a basis of equality, therefore Europe must speak as one. Of course the Community doesn't have its own military force as such, but on an economic and monetary basis it is certainly the equal of the United States—although its separate members are not."

For this reason the Community members must accustom themselves to negotiating as a unified bloc. Even then, Monnet feels, the problems to be settled between this continent and the United States are so complex and difficult that they may easily take much more than four years of another presidential term to arrange.

He believes the best way to start is by creating an organization representing the two as equals—the United States and the Community. This would maintain permanent contact and continual consultation between responsible American cabinet ministers and members of the European Commission.

The dialogue would have to

begin with the complex of monetary and economic questions. Only after they are resolved can the suggested organization move on to political and military matters. But serious differences on economic issues exist. Monnet thinks it is necessary to create a positive psychological atmosphere erasing all thoughts of superiority in the United States or of inferiority in Europe by establishing "true equality of approach."

"The United States, with its great power, for a long time favored the construction of Europe," he says. "Then, in the face of the hesitation of the European countries to unite together, more recently—especially in the matter of currencies—some people in the United States came to think that European union was an illusion. But they are beginning to recognize that the monetary problem can be settled only by united Europe dealing collectively with the United States."

For Monnet the habit of transatlantic consultation on a basis of parity between Washington and "Europe" speaking as a unit can alone erase accumulated suspicions: for example the European view that America is "dominating" and the American view that Europe is "protectionist."

He adds: "America must accept the idea of equality. But Europe must move from a state of division and inferiority to unity and equality."

Obviously this is going to take a long time, but the first step is plain: Europe must name representatives empowered to negotiate for the Community and then propose the needed consultation. The results could ultimately provide the foundation for a new era in the West.

## Japan's Role in Indochina

By H. D. S. Greenway

WASHINGTON.—Both Washington and Tokyo are agreed that Japan should play a major role in the Asia that would follow an end to hostilities in Indochina. That Japan should accept political responsibilities commensurate with its economic power is both a cornerstone of the Nixon-Kissinger world view and a question over which Japanese have been agonizing years.

The early and as yet unofficial reports from Paris, however, not mention Japan among countries expected to participate in the international conference that is to follow a cease-fire in Japan mentioned among the countries that might participate in supervising the peace.

It is not in the nature of Japanese diplomacy to announce that Japan is actively seeking seat at such a conference. To do so and be turned down would be embarrassing.

### Cooperation

Japan's official position is that although not strictly speaking an "interested party," Japan was willing to offer cooperation any form that the interest parties might request.

It is no secret, however, that Japan will be disappointed if it is not asked to participate in postwar international peace conference—especially if such a conference were to discuss long-run problems beyond a cease-fire. Japan is already committed to contributing a major share of any postwar reconstruction of Indochina. But its participation in a peace conference would be the first time since World War II that it has been willing to accept a major regional political responsibility as well as economic reconstruction.

The Vietnamese Communist (PRG) have indicated that they would not favor Japanese participation. The PRG spokesmen Ly Van Son, said in Paris that Japan's behavior—letting its territory be used by Americans as a staging area for "less than shining" and "Japan was too pro-American. If it would be premature to cut Japan out of an Indochina conference.

As for a reconstituted International Control Commission to oversee the peace on the ground, Poland, Hungary and Indonesia have been approached on the matter and none have refused.

### A Problem

The Japanese admit that participation in the ICC, which would entail sending trained military personnel to Indochina, was cause them "domestic problems." The trouble would come because of Japan's strict interpretation of its constitution and its law governing its Self Defense Force, which prohibits sending Japanese soldiers overseas. So, despite Japanese government since World War II have renounced the militarism of the 1930s and 1940s.

Foreigners, and some Japanese have argued that such fears as excessive and that a peace-keeping role, such as the Swedes have often played, cannot be interpreted as a return to militarism. In the past, however, Japan has always declined any suggestion that it send military personnel to keep the peace—most notably in Lebanon in 1958—and has traditionally viewed such involvement with the same horror as a reformed alcoholic might regard a single dry martini.

### Memories Evoked

A Japanese peace-keeping force in Southeast Asia would evoke memories of World War II, especially among Asian Communist movements, virtually all of which were first organized in the anti-Japanese resistance.

So strictly have the Japanese held to principle that there have been only two amendments to the law prohibiting the export of military personnel, a Japanese diplomat pointed out recently. One allows Japanese soldiers to accompany a Japanese official on a mission—originally passed to accommodate a chaplain who weighed in—and the other allows Japanese to assist in transportation activities for Antarctic expeditions.

So, although the Japanese might be relieved not to be asked to contribute to a peace-keeping force, Japan would expect to be included in any international conference concerning the future of Indochina.





**SOVIET SEAGULLS**—The Seagulls of Kamchatka, an all-girl dance troupe from the Koriak Indian tribe of the Kamchatka peninsula, are among the 250 performers taking part in a program of songs and dances from 15 Soviet

Republics at the Palais des Sports, Paris. The program opened last night and will continue through Dec. 31. This is the first time the 15 groups have performed on one program.

Associated Press.

## Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

**"Pygmalion."** A "sloppy" production of George Bernard Shaw's 1922 play, as staged by Paul Shyre, "puts its period most emphatically at 1922." Clive Barnes reports, "Fine," Barnes says, but here "nothing at all is made of this transference. The director drags no relevance from his time change. Indeed, at one moment Henry Higgins hums a theme from Prokofiev's 'Peter and the Wolf'; the score was first performed in 1926. But who's counting? Surely anyone interested in Shawian style." Barnes writes: "Nothing went all that right, yet I objected infinitely less to Stephen D. Newman's playing of Henry Higgins than to the remainder of a cast that, I am certain, will see happier days."

**"Escape to the Sun."** Directed by Menachem Golan, "assembles a cross-section of disaffected Russians who want to emigrate to Israel and can't—legally—and pits them against the tormented cunning of one Soviet intelligence officer, a Major Kirsanov" (Laurence Harvey). Roger Greenspan reports, "It is easiest to fault... on the quality of performance." Greenspan says, "which ranges from the professionally inept (Mr. Harvey) to the almost amateurish (Josephine Chaplin) and which deals in a helpless pseudo-realism that has all the minor characters speaking with Russian accents but allows the major characters accents—British mostly—of their own." But the direction "really subverts the movie and keeps sinking it beneath the level, to which it might have aspired, of the merely routine." The movie

**"The Deadly Trap,"** directed by René Clément, "is supposed to be a suspense melodrama about an American couple (Frank Langella and Faye Dunaway) who live in Paris and are menaced by the members of an industrial espionage ring. Vincent Canby complains, but 'all of it is so arbitrarily muddled you begin to believe the film means to demolish other things, say, the limits of human patience.' Nothing really works, Canby says, 'not the performances, nor the direction by a man who once made interesting films ('Forbidden Games,' 'Purple Noon')."

## The French Censors Release 'Family Life'

mas Quinn Curtiss

Nov. 9 (AP)—It seems that the censors have moved to France in contrast to the good they are now apt to least partly—their censors. "Trash," after g, is before the French ow two other forbidden e finally been granted ermits with no cuts

t of these is the British Life" (at the Saint-Arte in its original directed by Kenneth to made the memorable the second is Damiano "Nous Sommes Tous Provisoire."

latest is a probing study aldered young woman ncient schizophrenia nder the persecution of r-middle-class parents t to impose upon her dy standards of com- She becomes very n asylum case. terecer's script (an adap- his play, "In Two and Loach's direction objective reproduction The story is presented ntary form, a case his- no off-screen voice ng, but with the char- ing for themselves in s of humble daily life. reme naturalism, often by cinéma-vérité, has in the blunt realism Holz and Johannes



Sandy Ratcliff  
... in "Family Life."

Schaf introduced in 1880 in their play "Die Familie Seheke" which had similar sociological purposes. The technique lends the ring of authenticity, but suffers from slight theatrical undernourishment, tending in extended use toward monotony.

The acting, in strong harmony with the screenplay and staging is singularly convincing with Sandy Ratcliff as the disturbed girl and with Grace Cave and Bill Dean as her harsh, unbending parents. An honest and unadorned consideration of the conflict of the generations, it is an intelligent experiment in slice-of-life drama.

As "Family Life" is a serious work and as it contains not the slightest salacious innuendo, one wonders vainly what the inscrutable censors' initial objections were.

Village in English) is an imitation of the screwball comedies popular in the 1930s. There are a sufficient number of screwball gags and premises but comedy refuses stubbornly to materialize.

There is pie throwing, but it does not have the ban nor does it evoke the laughter that pie throwing under the auspices of Mack Sennett once did. The leading roles are wacky, but neither Barbra Streisand nor Ryan O'Neal disclose any aptitude for whirlwind slapstick. All is strained and mannered and very unfunny.

The second film lately to have met their displeasure, again for no stated reason, is the Italian "Nous Sommes Tous en Liberté Provisoire." It tells of a young architect who is temporarily imprisoned for his involvement in an automobile accident. He shares a cell with a homicidal maniac and other hardened criminals and learns some grim lessons about jail intrigues. One prisoner who might reveal incriminating evidence against highly placed persons is done to death with the complicity of the guards. A sermonizing finale weakens the impact of the realistic picture of penitentiary life which speaks loudly and powerfully for itself. "Nous Sommes Tous en Liberté Provisoire," though not yet scheduled, is soon to be seen in Paris.

"What's Up, Doc?" (at the Mercury and the Saint Germain

## 1 Verdi Opera 120 Years Later

odore Bloomfield

E. West Germany —It has taken more ears for Verdi's "Stiff" heard in Trieste in eive its first perfor- Germany. The Cologne wed considerable en- nreconstructing this work, successful history must many theaters pause, e first-night reaction decidedly cool. m is largely traceable ineffectual libretto embattled German his marital problems. e from the mores ne characters in the angle are not drawn len clarity, and the dication, as the clergy's s his wife absolutio sermon, is corny. sgh the three acts are e dramatic fare runs attempt of composer ist to depart from ratic conventions by : psychological rather elements needs a far xing production than here to hold interest

a precisely on the l level that Hans

### Musie in Germany

Neugebauer's direction left much to be desired: The inner torment of the two principals did not emerge clearly. More successful was the treatment of the father, Stankar, whose determination to save the family honor to the point of dueling with his daughter's young lover anticipates the elder Germont of "La Traviata." "Stiffelio" is historically important in that it immediately preceded "Rigoletto" in the composer's output and paved the way for the trio of successful operas which established Verdi's fame. The score represents a breakthrough in orchestration and tonal texture, and its boldness for its time is apparent even today.

Before the performance is 15 minutes old, its seven characters are involved in a septet, the kind of ensemble usually reserved for a later situation. Indeed, the work's concerted numbers are altogether remarkable, particularly those using the chorus, and that which closes the first act ranks alongside similar finales in

"Simon Boccanegra," "Aida" and "Otello." The Cologne Opera is fortunate to have a splendid chorus which, under the careful preparation of Hans Wolfgang Schmitz, brought off Verdi's unusual staccato passages with precision and lent distinction to all it did.

### Guiding Spirit

The guiding spirit of the performance, however, was Istvan Kertesz who gave a discerning reading of the score. The balance was so well controlled that the German translation could be clearly understood thanks to the principals' distinct diction and the hall's excellent acoustics. The Gürzenich Orchestra showed itself thoroughly at home in this music.

In the title role, Werner Götz seemed ill at ease. Despite a strong high register, his voice was too light for the music and failed to blend with the resonant Verdian baritone of Camille Meghior in the important duet of father and son. The role of the errant wife required Simone Mangelsdorff to sing two high Cs before she had been on stage 10 minutes. It is not surprising that she took some time to settle down. Although the slow arias reveal that her voice needs more resonance in the low register, it soared beautifully atop the ensembles.

### Other Roles

As Jörg, the power behind the puppet, Harald Stamm was rather pale in a role calling for a deeper bass voice. Jean van Rees was a brash lover, while Marika Knobel and Hering Erb made formidable impressions as the young betrothed pair.

Stage aquiline wings hovered over the gaudy sets of Max Egnens, whose mirrors in the first and third scenes caused some disturbing reflections. For the cemetery scene, a colossal military monument, with the inscription "Gott, Ehre, Vaterland" drew an incredulous gasp from the audience.

The decision to omit the overture, in view of the program's reference to the "interesting overture," raised some eyebrows and gave the evening an abrupt opening.

## is Region Theaters to Shut Nov. 16 as a Protest

ov. 9 (AP)—Techni- administrative staffs of the Paris area have our strike on Nov. 16 he indefinite closure, yesterday, of the Co- ase as of Nov. 15. elated action, techni- Paris Opéra struck thereby cancelling a of "Die Frau Ohne opera musicians have they will strike Sat- it. The newspaper r attributes these ion grievances that ation but goes on to the Opéra personnel later as a protest, n at the Comédie-

Yesterday, during a budget discussion, Culture Minister Jacques Duhamel told the National Assembly that a series of strikes by Comédie-Française technicians had made it impossible to continue performances after Nov. 15. Since Oct. 13, the theater has had to cancel about a dozen performances at the last minute.

As soon as Mr. Duhamel made his announcement, the Comédie-Française technicians stopped work and the performance of "Oedipus" scheduled last night was canceled.

At issue are salary demands on the part of the union and the government's desire to modify contractual agreements concerning, among other things, working hours and overtime.

## TORRALTA — LISBON — PORTUGAL

# 1972

### TORRALTA/Tourism: Year 6

Anticipating the Tourist's desires and demands was always our main objective. In this way we would be able to fully develop the wide range of vacation activities possible in Portugal, and, at the same time, satisfy the Tourist's desire for a change of scene. Today we have extensive property holdings which belong to thousands of Portuguese shareholders located in the Algarve, in Troia, in the Alentejo and in the Serra da Estrela. With these holdings we can offer holidays in the country or by the sea. We are now beginning extensive promotion plans to attract a larger audience of affluent Tourists.

# 1971

### TORRALTA/Tourism: Year 5

We believe Tourism must serve every interest of today's Tourist to be completely successful. That's why we developed a variety of vacation areas which now offer everything a Tourist might enjoy during every vacation season. Portugal's popularity as a Tourist center has proven our ideas sound and provided ample reward for our initiative.

# 1970

### TORRALTA/Tourism: Year 4

Our fourth year of existence was marked by the beginning of a touristic venture in Troia which turned this magnificent peninsula, with thirty kilometers of beaches, into an international Tourism center. We were carrying out our original plan to expand tourism into many diverse geographical locations. This automatically increased the tourists' vacation options and insured year-round Tourism for Portugal... from sand to snow. This proves we are an enterprise which believes in bringing the promised success of the future to the reality of the present.

# 1969

### TORRALTA/Tourism: Year 3

From the beginning we knew that although the climate, the sun and the beauty of the natural surroundings were essential, they alone would not insure the successful promotion of a National Tourism which would outlive its rate of growth and satisfy the tourists' increasing demands. Our enterprise, which offers a way of vacationing that is diverse and accommodates many interests, reflects that philosophy. As a growing touristic enterprise, ready to face the future, we destroyed tediousness, Tourism's worst enemy.

# 1968

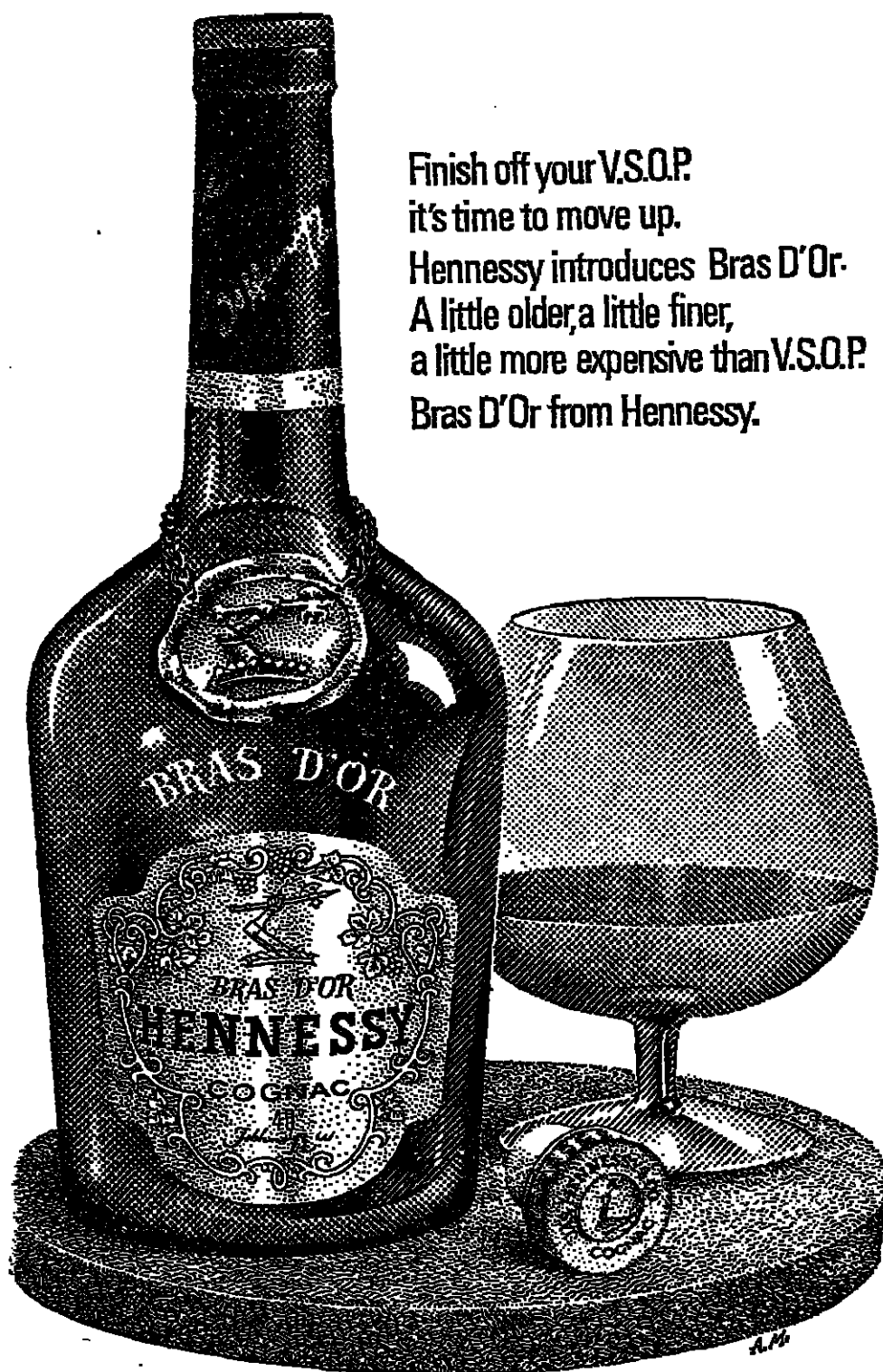
### TORRALTA/Tourism: Year 2

To extend the benefits to the greatest number of people and enlarge our basis of support, we introduced unusual promotional plans in Portugal which rapidly became successful. This initial success has been consolidated throughout the years, but in 1968, it was, for us, the guarantee that we would attain our proposed social aim.

# 1967

### TORRALTA/Tourism: Year 1

This was the year we decided international tourism would offer great economic advantages to a wide spectrum of Portuguese citizens. After several important years of planning, we began to put our original ideas to work: first, the organization of a touristic enterprise which, in the shortest possible period of time, would improve and enhance the existing National Tourism, thereby putting us into competition on the international market. In 1967 we began to grow.



Finish off your V.S.O.P.  
it's time to move up.  
Hennessy introduces Bras D'Or.  
A little older, a little finer,  
a little more expensive than V.S.O.P.  
Bras D'Or from Hennessy.

# Merrill Lynch makes a market in all these Euro-securities.

**BONDS WITH WARRANTS OR EX-WARRANTS**  
 ALUSUISSE 7-81 WW  
 BASF 6-80 WW  
 BASF 6-80 ex W  
 BAYER 6-81 WW  
 BAYER 6-81 ex W  
 GULF & WESTERN 6-80 WW  
 GULF & WESTERN 6-80 ex W  
 INTL UTILITIES 6-78 WW  
 INTL UTILITIES 6-78 ex W  
 RIO TINTO 6-84 WW  
 RIO TINTO 6-84 ex W  
 SIEMENS 5-79 WW  
 SIEMENS 5-79 ex W  
 TELEDYNE 6-83 WW  
 TELEDYNE 6-83 ex W  
 US FINANCIAL 9-82 WW  
 US FINANCIAL 9-82 ex W  
 ZAPATA 6-80 WW  
 ZAPATA 6-80 ex W  
**STRAIGHT BONDS**  
 AEROPORT DE PARIS 9-85  
 AIR LEASE 9-86  
 AIR LEASE 8-76  
 AMAX 8-76  
 AMERIBAS 7-78  
 ANGLO AMERICAN CORP 7-87  
 ATLAS COPCO 9-85  
 AVCO 9-75  
 BOQUE NAT PARIS 8-77  
 BARCLAYS 7-78  
 BARCLAYS 8-86  
 BEATRICE FOODS 9-85  
 BEECHAM 8-86  
 BENDIX 8-79  
 BERGEN 8-87  
 BORREGAARD 8-86  
 BURLINGTON 7-87  
 CABOT 8-75  
 CABOT 9-80  
 CAISSE NAT AUTO 9-76  
 CAISSE NAT TELE 8-86  
 CAISSE NAT TELE 8-79  
 CAN. SAFEWAY 8-75  
 CARLSBERG-TUBORG 8-86  
 CEMENT LAFARGE 8-86  
 CNA OVS 9-75  
 COMALCO 9-85  
 COMMERCIAL UNION 7-78  
 COMMERCIAL UNION 8-86  
 COMMISSION  
 FEDERAL ELEC 8-87  
 CONOCO 8-86  
 CONTEL OIL 9-85  
 CONTEL TEL 8-82  
 CONTEL TEL 8-86  
 COPEN CITY 9-85  
 COPEN COUNTY 7-87  
 COPEN TEL 9-85  
 COPEN TEL 8-86  
 CORNING 8-86  
 COURTAULDS 9-82  
 COURTAULDS 9-85  
 DANA 8-87  
 DENMARK 7-90  
 DENMARK 9-82  
 DENMARK 9-85  
 DOW CORNING 8-86  
 DUPONT 7-78  
 EIB 8-75  
 EIB 8-86  
 EIB 8-86  
 EIB 7-90  
 EIB 7-84  
 ERAF 9-82  
 ERICSSON 8-75  
 ERICSSON 8-85  
 ELEC DE FRANCE 8-86

ELEC DE FRANCE 7-78  
 ESCOM 8-86  
 ESSO 8-75  
 ESSO 9-85  
 ESSO 8-86 OLD  
 ESSO 7-78 OLD  
 ESSO 8-86 NEW  
 ESSO 7-76 NEW  
 EIB 8-86  
 FERROVIA 8-86  
 FINNISH EXPORT 8-75  
 FINNISH MUNIC 8-87  
 FORD 8-81  
 GATX OSWEGO 8-77  
 GAZ DE FRANCE 9-85  
 GENERAL MOTORS 8-86  
 GENERAL MOTORS 8-76  
 GRAND METROP 9-86  
 GRANGESBERG 8-86  
 GROELIER 8-86  
 GTE 8-86  
 HAAS CORP 8-86  
 HAAS OVS 9-78  
 HAMBROS 9-85  
 HAMERSLEY 9-85  
 HAMERSLEY 9-86  
 HAWKER SIDDELEY 9-75  
 HELSINKI 8-86  
 HILL SAMUEL 8-86  
 HYDRO ONTARIO 8-86  
 ICELAND 8-86  
 ICI 7-92  
 IRELAND 8-89  
 IRELAND 9-85  
 ISE 9-85  
 ISE 8-86  
 ISE 9-86  
 KIMBERLY CLARK 8-86  
 KLEINWORT 8-87  
 LYONS 8-86  
 MEXICO 8-87  
 MARRIOTT 8-75  
 MASSEY-FERGUSON 9-82  
 METRO ESTATES 8-86  
 MILES 8-75  
 MONSANTO 8-85  
 MONTREAL 9-85  
 MONTAGU 9-85  
 MOTOROLA 8-87  
 NEW BRUNSWICK 8-79  
 NEWFOUNDLAND 8-86  
 LE NICKEL 9-86  
 NORGES KOM 7-87  
 NORW STATE 9-85  
 NOVA SCOTIA 9-85  
 NORTH AM ROCKWELL 7-79  
 NORTH AM ROCKWELL 8-87  
 OCCIDENTAL 9-82  
 OLIVETTI 9-85  
 OSLO 9-75  
 OSLO 9-85  
 OSLO 8-86  
 OTIS 8-85  
 OUTOKUMPU 7-79  
 OWENS CORNING 9-86  
 PECHINEY 9-85  
 PEKEMA 8-86  
 PETRONOR 8-86  
 PHILIP MORRIS 8-78  
 PHILIP MORRIS 8-86  
 PENN WALT 8-87  
 QUEBEC CITY 9-82  
 QUEBEC HYDRO 9-85  
 QUEBEC HYDRO 9-85  
 QUEBEC HYDRO 8-86  
 QUEBEC HYDRO 8-86  
 QUEBEC PROVINCE 9-85  
 QUEENSLAND 8-86  
 QUEENSLAND 9-82  
 RALSTON 7-87  
 RANK 8-86

RICHARDSON MERRELL 8-85  
 SANDVIK 9-86  
 SCOTT PAPER 8-86  
 SHELL 7-87  
 SHELL 8-86  
 SIEMENS 9-85  
 SINGAPORE DEV. BANK 8-82  
 SOC FIN EUROPE 9-78  
 SYBRON 8-87  
 SOUTH AFRICA 8-87  
 BANK OF TOKYO 7-76  
 TRANSOCEAN 8-75  
 TRANSOCEAN 9-85  
 TRANSOCEAN 8-86  
 TRANSOCEAN 7-87  
 TRW 8-86  
 TRANSAMERICA 8-86  
 UNION OIL 7-87  
 UNION OIL 7-79  
 UNITED MERCHANTS 9-82  
 UTAH 7-79  
 UTAH 8-87  
**CONVERTIBLE BONDS**  
 ADDRESSOGRAPH 4-88  
 AKZO 4-89  
 ALUSUISSE 4-87  
 AMBAC 8-83  
 AMERICAN CAN 4-88  
 AMERICAN MEDICAL 7-90  
 AMERICAN MEDICAL 5-92  
 AMERICAN MOTORS 6-82  
 AMERICAN TOBACCO 6-88  
 AMOCO 5-84  
 AMROBANK 5-89  
 APCO 6-89  
 ASAHI CHEMICAL 6-84  
 ASHLAND 5-88  
 BANGOR PUNTA 5-88  
 BANKERS 5-88  
 BEATRICE FOODS 7-90  
 BEATRICE FOODS 6-91  
 BORDEN 6-91  
 BRISTOL MYERS 4-80  
 BROWN & SHARP 5-88  
 BURMAH OIL 5-88  
 CARRIER OVS 6-89  
 CHESEBROUGH 4-88  
 CHESEBROUGH 6-84  
 CHEVRON 5-88  
 CHRYSLER 4-88  
 CHRYSLER 5-88  
 CIG 5-88  
 CLARK 4-81  
 COOPER LABS 7-85  
 CONTI TEL 5-88  
 CONTROL DATA 5-88  
 CUMMINS 5-88  
 CUMMINS 6-96  
 DAINIPPON 6-88  
 DAYLIN 7-89  
 DEERE 5-86  
 DENNY'S 5-89  
 DICTAPHONE 5-88  
 DILLINGHAM 5-88  
 EATON 5-87  
 EASTMAN KODAK 4-88  
 ECO LABS 4-88  
 ELEC MEM 5-88  
 EQUITY FUNDING 5-88  
 FEDDERS 5-82  
 FEDERATED DEPT STORES 4-85  
 FIRESTONE 5-88  
 FORD 5-88  
 FORD 6-86  
 FUJI PHOTO 6-85  
 GENERAL ELECTRIC 4-88  
 GENERAL FOODS 4-82  
 GENESCO 5-88  
 GILLETTE 4-82  
 GIST BROCADE 5-88  
 GRACE 5-86

GRANITE 6-84  
 GULF & WESTERN 5-88  
 HARRIS 5-82  
 HITACHI 6-79  
 HITACHI 6-84  
 HOLIDAY INNS 8-85  
 HONEYWELL 5-83  
 HONEYWELL 6-86  
 INTERCONTI HOTELS 7-86  
 INTL HARVESTER 5-86  
 INTL UTILITIES 5-86  
 ISE 4-86  
 ISE 5-88  
 ISE 5-88  
 ISE 5-88  
 ISE 6-89  
 ITOH 6-89  
 ITOH 6-84  
 ITT SHERATON 6-89  
 JONATHAN LOGAN 4-88  
 KAISER ALU 5-88  
 KIDDE 5-89  
 KINNEY 6-90  
 KLM 5-88  
 KOMATSU 6-84  
 KOMATSU 6-84  
 KUBOTA 6-84  
 LEASCO 5-88  
 LEASCO 5-89  
 LEVIN 5-88  
 LTV 5-88  
 MARATHON 4-86  
 MARINE MIDLAND 5-88  
 MARRIOTT 6-89  
 MDS 5-89  
 MICHELIN 6-85  
 MILES 4-83  
 MITSUBISHI ELEC 7-85  
 MITSUBISHI SHOJI 7-85  
 MITSUI 6-83  
 MONSANTO 4-85  
 MOTOROLA 4-83  
 MURPHY 5-89  
 NABISCO 5-88  
 NATIONAL CAN 5-87  
 NED MIDDENSTAND 6-84  
 NORWICH 4-83  
 OWENS 5-77  
 PAN AM 5-88  
 PENNEY 6-89  
 PEPSICO 4-81  
 PHILIP MORRIS 4-88  
 PHILIP MORRIS 4-89  
 PHILIPS LAMPS 4-83  
 PLANNING 6-84  
 PLYWOOD 5-83  
 RAMADA 6-86  
 RAND SELECTION 6-86  
 RCA 5-88  
 REVLOX 4-83  
 REVLOX 4-87  
 REYNOLDS MET 5-88  
 SEARLE 4-83  
 SCM 5-89  
 SUEZ 7-85  
 TAKEDA 6-84  
 TELIN 6-84  
 TEXACO 4-88  
 20TH CENT FOX 5-87  
 TORAY 6-79  
 TOSEIBA 6-85  
 TRW 5-88  
 TYCO 5-84  
 UNION CARBIDE 4-82  
 UTAH 5-88  
 VAN DER GRINTEN 6-84  
 WARD FOODS 5-88  
 WARNER LAMBERT 4-81  
 WARNER LAMBERT 4-88  
 WARNER LAMBERT 4-87

According to one estimate, Merrill Lynch handles 10% of the total Euro-security after market. In 1971 it handled more than one billion dollars worth of bonds; for the 8 month period ending August, 1972 the figure has exceeded the 1971 volume of one billion. Merrill Lynch's traders and their back-up staff not only make a market in these issues, but act as brokers in

hundreds more. And because this is Merrill Lynch, they are part of a system which distributes both bonds and information on a scale unequalled anywhere.

Any international investor can gain ready access to "the Merrill Lynch market". Just call any of our 31 offices in 20 countries listed below. Our high speed com-

munications system puts them in direct contact with our Euro-security traders. They'll get you a firm quote in a matter of minutes. And execute your order while you wait.

It's just another way Merrill Lynch serves international investors.



**MERRILL LYNCH,  
 PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH**  
 International Ltd.

BRANCH AND AFFILIATE OFFICES: EUROPE: LONDON 133 NEW BOND STREET - HAMILTON HOUSE, 1 TEMPLE AVENUE (INSTITUTIONAL OFFICE) - PLANTATION HOUSE, MINCHING LANE (COMMODITY OFFICE)  
 EDINBURGH 48A QUEEN STREET ROME VIA LAZIO 26 MILAN VIA ULTRICO ROEPOLI 7 MADRID TORRE DE MADRID 94 BARCELONA AVENIDA GENERALISIMO FRANCO 84 ATHENS 17 VALAORTOU STREET  
 FRANKFURT BOCKENHEIMER LANDSTRASSE 8 HAMBURG RESENDAAM/JUNGFERNSTIEG 3 MUNICH DIENERSTRASSE 21 DUSSELDORF KOB-CENTRE BUILDING, KOENIGSALLEE 30  
 BRUSSELS 62 RUE DES COLONIES AMSTERDAM 107 WEESPERSTRAAT PARIS 98 AVENUE D'YENA CANNES CARLTON HOTEL GENEVA 31 RUE DU RHONE LUGANO VIA BALESTRA 27 ZURICH MUEHLBACHSTRASSE 29  
 ASIA: TOKYO KASUMIGASEKI BUILDING, CHIYODA-KU HONG KONG 2 ICE HOUSE STREET MANILA ALU BUILDING, AYALA AVENUE MAKATI RIZAL LATIN AMERICA: CARACAS APARTADO 3415  
 MARACAIBO APARTADO 1343 ESTADO ZULIA MONTEVIDEO EDIFICIO BOLSA DE COMERCIO RICON 454 PISO 5 PANAMA CITY 20 VIA ESPANA BUENOS AIRES SARMIENTO 808 4 PISO  
 MIDDLE EAST: BEIRUT STARCO NORTH BUILDING KUWAIT KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY BUILDING, SAFAT SQUARE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES DUBAI P.O. BOX 8911, AL MULLA BUILDING APT 508

Services relating to research and transmission and execution of orders discussed in this advertisement are provided by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc., New York and certain of its affiliates, and are available outside the United States through Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith International Ltd. and its subsidiaries and associated companies.



## Oil Earnings Plunge Percent in Quarter

Nov. 9 (AP-DJ).—of Royal Dutch/Shell humped 50.5 percent in quarter and 45.7 percent in the nine months of the year.

## li Project h Japan n Dropped

Nov. 9 (AP-DJ).—which Ralli Inter- of Britain, was to nired a major interest Sangyo Ltd., a Japanese mpany, have been drop- o Sangyo officials said

id Japan's Ministry of al Trade and Industry eted an original agree- r which Ralli would dired a 75 percent in- Toho Sangyo, and that h company rejected an proposal under which have been allowed to 50 percent of the Japa- ern.

at proposal called for go to issue 14.4 million s to Ralli in a third- ement at a price of 1 share, yielding 950.4 n in new funds for the concern. MITI disapp- plan, however, be- cause regulations pro- a maximum foreign of 50 percent in most of businesses.

ngvo officials said they sed that Ralli acquir- shares of the Japanese d 100 yen a share. The million shares involved lanned capital increas- allocated to existing era.

Officials said the price yed by Ralli was in- d the second proposal the Japanese company's rose to around 150 yen Osaka Stock Exchange nt 115 yen when the an was agreed upon.

ition, they said, Toho anted to acquire about total amount of new it would have under the proposal. The shares to existing stockholders e alternate plan would e priced at par value, or

ever, did not agree sed proposal. ongo deals primarily es and carbon products, li is described as a international trade and companies. The Toho as to have been t in Japan, where the mpany is reported to e gain a foothold.

Industry sources said n to acquire a 75 per- t in Toho Sangyo had considerable attention where a number of e reported to be in- e trying to crack the et by buying con- cense concerns.

(this nature have been sed by the Japanese t, however, and the Sangyo case is com- e a significant re- of government policy.

In both periods, the company reported today.

Net income for the third quarter was \$68.1 million, down from \$81.2 million a year earlier, while profit in the nine months slumped to \$171.5 million from \$215.7 million.

Sales in the quarter totaled \$1.38 billion, up from \$1.31 billion, and in the nine months \$3.74 billion, up from \$3.41 billion a year earlier.

Shell's stock fell 7 pence to 345 on the London Stock Exchange.

Margins Unsatisfactory

The company said margins on oil trading remained at an unsatisfactory level during the third quarter, although there was some improvement toward the end of the period.

It said the profitable expansion of natural gas sales continued and results for the chemical sector improved, especially in the United States.

Gross crude output in the third quarter was 4.48 million barrels a day, up 3 percent from a year earlier, while output for the nine months was down 1.1 percent compared with the same 1971 period.

Sales of crude oil and oil products in the third quarter totaled 6 million barrels a day, up 9 percent from a year earlier, while nine-month sales rose 5 percent to 6.2 million barrels a day.

Third-quarter sales of natural gas were 5.2 billion cubic feet a day, up 8 percent from the year earlier period, and nine-month sales were 5.8 billion cubic feet a day, up 11.5 percent.

Japanese Reports

TOKYO, Nov. 9 (AP-DJ).—Profits showed a mixed trend in the latest reports from Japanese companies.

Takada Chemical Industries said today its profit fell 23.4 percent in the first half ended Sept. 30, to 3.6 billion yen (\$11.7 million) from 4.7 billion yen in the year earlier period.

Takada's sales were 93.7 billion yen, up from 85.9 billion yen. The company declared a 3.75-yen dividend, from 4.25 yen a year earlier.

Nissin Steel said its profit in the period was 1.1 billion yen and announced a 1.5-yen dividend. A year earlier Nissin's profit and dividend were nil. The steel firm's sales rose to 77.1 billion yen from 68.7 billion yen.

Morinaga Milk Industry, meanwhile, said its profit fell 19.3 percent in the half year, dipping to 517 million yen from the year earlier 645 million yen.

Sales rose to 70.8 billion yen from 67.1 billion yen. The company declared a dividend of 2.5 yen, down from 3 yen.

Dainippon Net Up

An increase in profit was reported by Dainippon Ink & Chemical, which said its earnings rose to 1.08 billion yen from 1.05 billion yen in the year earlier period.

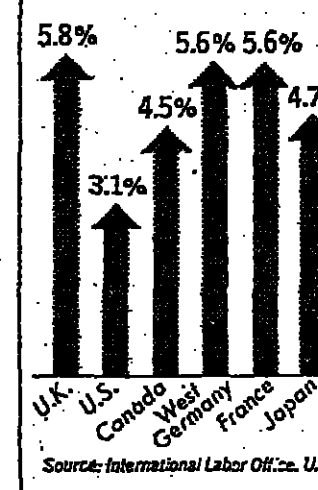
Dainippon's sales were 57.9 billion yen, up from 51.6 billion yen. It declared an unchanged 3.5-yen dividend.

Sunva Bank's profit also increased, rising 6.2 percent to 1.05 billion yen from 1.04 billion yen on revenue of 152.3 billion yen, up from 129.8 billion yen.

The bank declared an unchanged 9-yen dividend.

## INFLATION IN MAJOR COUNTRIES

Increase in consumer prices  
July 1971-July 1972



Source: International Labor Office, U.N.

## Living Cost Rises 0.6% In Germany

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Nov. 9 (AP-DJ).—The cost of living rose 0.6 percent in October, putting the index 6.4 percent above the year-earlier level, the Federal Statistics Office reported today.

The October index was 140.4, up from 139.5 in September and 137 in October, 1971 (1961 equals 100).

The index is widely considered the prime indicator of inflationary trends in West Germany.

The 0.6 percent rise from a year earlier was the sharpest yet registered. The statistics office noted that in September the index rose 0.2 percent and in August 0.7 percent from respective year-earlier months.

The October rise is in line with predictions made privately by Economics and Finance Ministry officials. They now anticipate an average rise for the year of close to 6 percent in 1972 against a 5.2 percent increase in 1971.

Ministry officials said an annual index rise of 6 percent or more "would be alarming."

The Bundesbank said it would do everything in its power to bring the rise in the cost of living down to an annual rate of 5.5 percent next year, or 4 percent in December, 1972, from the year-earlier month.

Bundesbank president Karl Klasen said last week that the central bank would use all means to attain its goal, especially by further tightening credits and by curtailing monetary expansion, which is rising at an annual rate of about 15 percent.

The Bonn government, seeking re-election Nov. 19, has also committed itself to an anti-inflation policy by ways of fiscal and monetary measures, but short of wage and price controls.

Inflation has become a major topic in the current election campaign.

## Swiss May Curb Sales of Property To Foreigners

BERNE, Nov. 9 (AP-DJ).—The federal government proposed today legislation to curb real estate sales to foreigners.

It would replace a temporary total ban decreed under emergency powers during the monetary crisis last summer to halt the influx of speculative foreign funds.

A key provision would bar foreigners from buying property in tourist areas where a "disproportionately high share is already in foreign hands." This would particularly hit the Alpine regions of Valais and the Grisons where some newly developed resorts have aimed at foreign markets for chalets and condominiums. The new legislation is likely to take effect next summer.

According to official statistics, sales of property to foreigners in the 10 years ended 1971 totaled 3.54 billion francs (about \$1 billion). German, Italian, French and Belgian nationals made up most of the buyers.

## EEC Warns Japan on Ship Construction

Says It Won't Tolerate  
A Monopoly Situation

TOKYO, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—West European shipbuilders today gave a strong warning to Japan over its rapid expansion of shipbuilding capacity and sales methods at a time when the world industry is in difficulties.

A statement issued at the end of a three-day shipping conference here said the West Europeans will not tolerate a monopoly situation by any one country and might consider problems on a different basis if no early solution is found.

The conference drew delegates from 13 countries belonging to the shipbuilding working party of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The statement by the European Economic Community noted a deterioration in the European shipbuilding situation and said the crisis in the international shipbuilding market "could well be prolonged in the medium term by introduction of additional production capacity."

Capacity Danger

It said that, despite such indications of a serious danger of excess capacity, certain countries, and in particular Japan, are maintaining and gradually implementing very ambitious investment programs.

The statement went on to criticize recently-adopted sales procedures which, if they became widespread, would contribute to a fundamental shift in the present distribution of shipbuilding.

This was a reference to the reported placing of large orders for tankers by Japan's Sankei Steamship Co. for chartering to European operators at low rates.

"The community hereby declares it cannot countenance its production capacity, throughout or in any part of the range of types of shipbuilding, being subjected to a monopoly situation on the part of any one country," the statement said.

The EEC said it considered it indispensable to reach an agreement as soon as possible within the OECD working party.

"If no solution can be found which is satisfactory to all the parties concerned, the community might deem it necessary to examine these problems on a different basis," it said.

West Europeans claim government aid is one of the reasons why Japan at present builds half of the world's shipping. They fear the share will rise to 65 percent by 1975.

Attending the conference were Belgium, Britain, Denmark, Finland, France, West Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and Sweden. The United States and Canada attended as observers.

Million-Ton Ship Eyed

LONDON, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—Greek shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis is sponsoring a team working on plans for the world's first one-million-ton tanker, his technical director disclosed here today.

The new vessel is still on the drawing boards and the leader of the design team, Andrew Spyrou, said it would take between two and four years to become a reality.

The design envisages a completely new type of mammoth vessel—a mother ship with smaller detachable container tanks fixed to its side. On reaching ports these tanks would be separated while the mother ship took the rest of its cargo to other destinations.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### TWA Hopes to Diversify

Trans World Airlines is actively pursuing significant diversification of its activities through acquisitions. L. Edwin Smart, a senior vice-president, says that "a large diversification effort is exceedingly logical for us, given our tax position." At Dec. 31, 1971, TWA had about \$60.9 million in accumulated investment tax credits available for future use. TWA by itself could not possibly use up its tax benefits even under the most optimistic of future projections, says C.E. Meyer Jr., senior vice-president. Areas of interest include companies related to the travel and tourism fields, service businesses and food and feeding operations. Its acquisition criteria would exclude other common carrier transportation companies or those engaged in aeronautics because of regulatory and other reasons. Officials add that there are no acquisition negotiations in progress. TWA has owned Hilton International, a hotel chain, since 1967.

### Gulf & Western Readies Takeover

Gulf & Western Industries, a leading U.S. conglomerate with annual sales of about \$1.7 billion, is making its first major acquisition of a listed company on the New York Stock Exchange in the past several years. Its affiliate, Associates First Capital Corp., and Talcott National Corp. have announced an agreement in principle under which Associates would acquire all of the outstanding common stock of the diversified financial company for cash and securities worth about \$73 million. The agreement, approved by directors of both companies, is subject to certain other conditions including approval by Talcott stockholders. Each Talcott share would be exchanged for \$17 in cash and \$ of a Gulf & Western warrant.

### Norton Simon, Max Factor Eye Link

Norton Simon Inc. is holding exploratory talks with Max Factor & Co. on a possible merger. An agreement in principle has not yet been reached. Alfred Firestein, president and chief executive of Max Factor, says the cosmetics maker has responded to requests for preliminary discussions with representatives of Norton Simon to "explore the feasibility" of a combination. Norton Simon is a diversified food concern with interests in publishing, and alcoholic and soft drinks.

### GM Delays Turbine Engine Output

General Motors is delaying for a year commercial production of a turbine engine for industrial, marine and truck use. The turbine engine, introduced about a year ago, was to have gone into commercial production this fall. Now it is likely to go into production next fall. The reason for the delay is a new engine block design permitting production of higher (400 to 450 instead of 325) horsepower engines. GM has said that the turbine will be cheaper to operate, have fewer moving parts, and produce less vibration, noise and pollution than the conventional diesel engine.

### Led by Subsidiary of BNP

U.S. Banks Seek Loan Pact With Soviets

By H. Erich Heinemann  
NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (NYT).—A group of regional banks in the United States, under the leadership of French-American Banking Corp. in New York, is negotiating with the Soviet bank for foreign trade in Moscow to extend a line of credit of \$100 million that would be used to finance U.S. exports to the Soviet Union.

Until recently, the American banks—including institutions in such cities as Detroit, Memphis, Indianapolis and Dallas—have for the most part not played major roles in international finance.

Their participation in the discussions, bankers said, was clear evidence of the rapidly rising interest in the United States in expanded commercial relationships with the nations of the Eastern bloc.

French-American, for its part, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Banque Nationale de Paris, a government-owned institution that is the largest bank in France. The long-standing close contact between Paris and Moscow, bankers said, had undoubtedly been important in aiding French-American in negotiating the credit.

### One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Nov. 9, 1972	Today	Previous
Star. (per \$)	2.34-40	2.3515
Belg. fr. (A1)	45.21-23	44.22-24
Belg. fr. (B1)	44.105-12	44.14-16
Can. dollar	2.901-02	2.9070-75
Danish krone	6.971-33	6.9710-15
Deutsche mark	24.95-51	24.91-95
Fr. fr. (A1)	5.020-0275	5.0175-0275
Fr. fr. (B1)	5.0245-0275	5.0250-0275
Outsider	2.2235-45	2.2215-15
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Italian lire	584.85-90	584.15-20
Portug. escudo	62.4525-75	62.4525-75
Schilling	23.21-25	23.21-25
Sw. krona	4.7476-81	4.7476-75
Swiss franc	2.0011-15	2.0021-25
Yen	301.10	301.10

At Press. B: Commercial.

cial company for cash and securities worth about \$73 million. The agreement, approved by directors of both companies, is subject to certain other conditions including approval by Talcott stockholders. Each Talcott share would be exchanged for \$17 in cash and \$ of a Gulf & Western warrant.

### Norton Simon, Max Factor Eye Link

Norton Simon Inc. is holding exploratory talks with Max Factor & Co. on a possible merger. An agreement in principle has not yet been reached. Alfred Firestein, president and chief executive of Max Factor, says the cosmetics maker has responded to requests for preliminary discussions with representatives of Norton Simon to "explore the feasibility" of a combination. Norton Simon is a diversified food concern with interests in publishing, and alcoholic and soft drinks.

### GM Delays Turbine Engine Output

General Motors is delaying for a year commercial production of a turbine engine for industrial, marine and truck use. The turbine engine, introduced about a year ago, was to have gone into commercial production this fall. Now it is likely to go into production next fall. The reason for the delay is a new engine block design permitting production of higher (400 to 450 instead of 325) horsepower engines. GM has said that the turbine will be cheaper to operate, have fewer moving parts, and produce less vibration, noise and pollution than the conventional diesel engine.

### Led by Subsidiary of BNP

U.S. Banks Seek Loan Pact With Soviets

By H. Erich Heinemann  
NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (NYT).—A group of regional banks in the United States, under the leadership of French-American Banking Corp. in New York, is negotiating with the Soviet bank for foreign trade in Moscow to extend a line of credit of \$100 million that would be used to finance U.S. exports to the Soviet Union.

Until recently, the American banks—including institutions in such cities as Detroit, Memphis, Indianapolis and Dallas—have for the most part not played major roles in international finance.

Their participation in the discussions, bankers said, was clear evidence of the rapidly rising interest in the United States in expanded commercial relationships with the nations of the Eastern bloc.

French-American, for its part, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Banque Nationale de Paris, a government-owned institution that is the largest bank in France. The long-standing close contact between Paris and Moscow, bankers said, had undoubtedly been important in aiding French-American in negotiating the credit.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Nov. 9, 1972	Today	Previous
Star. (per \$)	2.34-40	2.3515
Belg. fr. (A1)	45.21-23	44.22-24
Belg. fr. (B1)	44.105-12	44.14-16
Can. dollar	2.901-02	2.9070-75
Danish krone	6.971-33	6.9710-15
Deutsche mark	24.95-51	24.91-95
Fr. fr. (A1)	5.020-0275	5.0175-0275
Fr. fr. (B1)	5.0245-0275	5.0250-0275
Outsider	2.2235-45	2.2215-15
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Italian lire	584.85-90	584.15-20
Portug. escudo	62.4525-75	62.4525-75
Schilling	23.21-25	23.21-25
Sw. krona	4.7476-81	4.7476-75
Swiss franc	2.0011-15	2.0021-25
Yen	301.10	301.10

At Press. B: Commercial.

## Dow Marks Highest Level In 6 1/2 Years

Afternoon Rally Lifts  
Average to Near 1,000

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (NYT).—A late rally in old-line blue chips lifted the Dow Jones Industrial average today to its highest level in more than 6 1/2 years and put it within striking distance of the tantalizing 1,000 mark.

It consisted, in a sense, of a post-election rally after taking time out yesterday to digest recent sharp gains in the New York Stock Exchange's most popular indicator.

The Dow finished today at 988.26 with a gain of 4.52. According to statisticians at Dow Jones, this ranked as the third-highest closing on record and the best since 990.81 on Feb. 10, 1966.

The all-time closing high was made one session earlier on Feb. 9, 1966, at 995.15. Ever since that day, Wall Street has been dreaming of a close above 1,000.

A surge in the price of American Telephone, the nation's most widely-held stock, helped to trigger the afternoon rally. As late as 1:30 p.m., the Dow was down more than 5.

At 3:35 p.m., a block of 75,000 shares of Telephone appeared on the tape at 50—its highest price since the spring of 1971.

Full Point Ahead

On the heels of this trade, there followed a block of 100,500 shares, again at 50. That was also the closing price for Telephone and put the stock a full point ahead for the day, ranking as the second most-active issue on a total turnover of 374,900 shares.

AT&T warrants, the volume leader, rose 1/4 to 7 3/8. Each warrant entitles the holder to buy one share of Telephone common at \$52 through May 15, 1975.

In recent weeks, Telephone has been recommended for purchase by a number of brokerage firms, thanks mainly to prospects for higher profits in 1973—some estimates run \$4.25 a share—after a three-year plateau in earnings.

The expectation is growing in Wall Street that the Dow will move up through 1,000—perhaps in the near future—and that such a dramatic development will attract more foreign buyers and small investors into the market.

This rationale is based on a variety of reasons—the re-election of President Nixon, the expected peace in Indochina, surging corporate profits, an improving economy and the seasonal impetus of a year-end rally.

Prices eased in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange, although selected issues ran counter to the trend. The Amex index dipped 0.01 to 26.10, while declines outscored advances, 516 to 394. Turnover was 3.71 million shares, down from 4.41 million yesterday.

The corporate bond market rated this afternoon and pushed prices up 1/8 to 1 1/4 of a point across the board at the close. Prices in the sector had been off as much as 1/2 of a point during the morning, dealers said.

## Old Trade Up in Quarter

GTON, Nov. 9 (AP).—of trade measurements rose to an estimated rate equivalent of in the second quarter International Monetary

reported today. sented an increase of from the first quarter, id. The figure com- an increase of 7.1 per- 1971 second quarter.

Issue of International Statistics, the fund's lletin, says the growth sports of industrial as 7.8 percent in the quarter over the first 1971 period.

f developing countries ercent in the 1972 rter compared with t increase in the 1971 ter.

erves of industrial dined in September alent of \$105.4 bil- \$105.6 billion in Au- 1971 month-to-month these holdings since year.

erves comprise gold, hange and special ts holdings and re- ns in the fund.

1 the gold reserves of ountries were small month, apart from a valent of \$24 million s gold reserves to 1, the fund reported, also said that in-

creases in consumer prices at the end of August, compared with the corresponding 1971 month, ranged from 2.9 percent in the United States to 4.7 percent in Canada.

5.4 percent in Belgium and Britain, 5.7 percent in Germany, 6 percent in Italy, 6.5 percent in Japan, 6.7 percent in Switzerland, 7.4 percent in the Netherlands and 8 percent in Norway.

### Enrodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. banks from their foreign branches dropped \$24 million in the week ended Nov. 1 to \$1,381 billion outstanding, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday.

Contract Documents 3442 will be available from November 11, 1972, and opening of tenders is scheduled for January 16, 1973.

Two copies of contract documents will be available to prospective tenders or their authorized representatives without charge. Please send letters of request to Iran Power Generation and Transmission Company, Khuzestan Iron-Works, opposite the main gate of Hotel International, Shekhat Tavanir, Tehran, Iran.

The purchase will be financed through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and tendering will be restricted to member countries of the Bank and Switzerland.

The tender will include the following types of equipment: High voltage power circuit breakers, disconnecting switches, current transformers, capacitor potential devices and line traps, lightning arresters, metal clad switchgear, control switchboards, event recorders, automatic oscillographs and inverters.

To qualify for tendering, the prospective tenderer must regularly manufacture equipment of this type and must have designed and manufactured such equipment which has been in satisfactory commercial operation for a period of not less than five years prior to submission of the tender.

Contract Documents 3442 will be available from November 11, 1972, and opening of tenders is scheduled for January 16, 1973.

Two copies of contract documents will be available to prospective tenders or their authorized representatives without charge. Please send letters of request to Iran Power Generation and Transmission Company, Khuzestan Iron-Works, opposite the main gate of Hotel International, Shekhat Tavanir, Tehran, Iran.











## American Stock Exchange Trading

1972- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Stk. 100s. P/E High Low Last. Chrg	1972- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Stk. 100s. P/E High Low Last. Chrg	1972- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Stk. 100s. P/E High Low Last. Chrg
36 1/2 AAR Corp. 3 21 21 1/2 21 1/2 - 1/4	13 3/4 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4	13 3/4 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4	13 3/4 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4
15 1/2 AAR Corp. 3 21 21 1/2 21 1/2 - 1/4	13 3/4 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4	13 3/4 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4	13 3/4 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4
15 1/2 AAR Corp. 3 21 21 1/2 21 1/2 - 1/4	13 3/4 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4	13 3/4 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4	13 3/4 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4
15 1/2 AAR Corp. 3 21 21 1/2 21 1/2 - 1/4	13 3/4 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4	13 3/4 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4	13 3/4 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4

This offering is not being made to citizens or residents of the United States of America

## BUILDERS INVESTMENT GROUP

(A Real Estate Investment Trust)

\$5,000,000 of 7 1/2% Subordinated Debentures Due November 14, 1975

\$5,000,000 of 7 1/2% Subordinated Debentures Due November 14, 1976

50,000 Warrants to Purchase Shares of Beneficial Interest at \$25 Per Share

Builders Investment Group (the "Trust") is a real estate investment trust organized under the laws of the State of Florida, United States of America. The Trust invests in a diversified portfolio of real estate interests, consisting primarily of first mortgage construction and development loans, short-term first mortgage loans and land purchase-leaseback transactions.

The Debentures will be sold at 100% of the principal amount thereof and will be sold in Units, each consisting of \$1,000 principal amount of Subordinated Debentures, due 1975, \$1,000 principal amount of Subordinated Debentures, due 1976 and 10 Warrants. The Warrants may not be detached from the Debentures or exercised for a period of one year after issuance.

The Debentures will bear interest at the rate of 7 1/2% per annum, which interest shall be paid in United States Dollars free of United States withholding taxes, except in certain events. The Debentures shall be non-redeemable except in certain events relating to United States taxes.

The Units are offered only to persons who are non-residents and non-nationals of the United States of America and who are not residents of Canada.

The Units are being offered subject to receipt and acceptance by the Underwriter and to certain other conditions, including the right to reject orders in whole or in part. The minimum subscription shall be 10 Units.

Inquiries as to subscription for the Units and for copies of the Offering Circular may be made at the offices of Shearson, Hammill & Co., Incorporated, 1 Maitland Street, London, W.C.2, England, attention Mr. Michael Palmer.

## SHEARSON, HAMMILL &amp; CO.

Incorporated

## European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam	Brussels	Milan	Paris	Düsseldorf	London	Zurich
AKZO..... 67.50	Arbed..... 4.12	Alitalia..... 2.45	Air Liquide..... 329.50	Anglo Nippon..... 3.78	Anglo Nippon..... 3.78	Alusuisse..... 2.45
Alcan..... 71.50	Asarco..... 4.12	Asarco..... 4.12	Asarco..... 4.12	Asarco..... 4.12	Asarco..... 4.12	Asarco..... 4.12
Alcoa..... 71.50	Asarco..... 4.12	Asarco..... 4.12	Asarco..... 4.12	Asarco..... 4.12	Asarco..... 4.12	Asarco..... 4.12
Alcoa..... 71.50	Asarco..... 4.12	Asarco..... 4.12	Asarco..... 4.12	Asarco..... 4.12	Asarco..... 4.12	Asarco..... 4.12

1972- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Stk. 100s. P/E High Low Last. Chrg	1972- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Stk. 100s. P/E High Low Last. Chrg	1972- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Stk. 100s. P/E High Low Last. Chrg
12 1/2 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4	13 3/4 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4	13 3/4 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4	13 3/4 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4
12 1/2 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4	13 3/4 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4	13 3/4 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4	13 3/4 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4
12 1/2 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4	13 3/4 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4	13 3/4 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4	13 3/4 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4
12 1/2 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4	13 3/4 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4	13 3/4 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4	13 3/4 Alcoa 13 13 13 13 - 1/4

(Continued on next page)











## U.S. Duo Is 10th pan Leads by 3 World Cup Golf

URNE, Nov. 9 (UPI).—The team of Takashi Aizawa and Shigeo Miyazaki, the slow play which upped the well-known pro to take a three-stroke today's first round of World Cup golf championship.

With a combined 11 strokes for the 6,546-71 Royal Melbourne and led at 144.

Korea was in fourth in a 144 total, while

Japan was in fifth in a 145 total, while

South Korea was in sixth in a 146 total, while

Belgium was in seventh in a 147 total, while

France was in eighth in a 148 total, while

Sweden was in ninth in a 149 total, while

Switzerland was in 10th in a 150 total, while

Spain was in 11th in a 151 total, while

Italy was in 12th in a 152 total, while

West Germany was in 13th in a 153 total, while

East Germany was in 14th in a 154 total, while

Poland was in 15th in a 155 total, while

Czechoslovakia was in 16th in a 156 total, while

Soviet Union was in 17th in a 157 total, while

United States was in 18th in a 158 total, while

Canada was in 19th in a 159 total, while

Australia was in 20th in a 160 total, while

New Zealand was in 21st in a 161 total, while

South Africa was in 22nd in a 162 total, while

India was in 23rd in a 163 total, while

Pakistan was in 24th in a 164 total, while

Bangladesh was in 25th in a 165 total, while

Sri Lanka was in 26th in a 166 total, while

Malaysia was in 27th in a 167 total, while

Singapore was in 28th in a 168 total, while

Thailand was in 29th in a 169 total, while

Philippines was in 30th in a 170 total, while

Indonesia was in 31st in a 171 total, while

Maldives was in 32nd in a 172 total, while

Brunei was in 33rd in a 173 total, while

Myanmar was in 34th in a 174 total, while

Laos was in 35th in a 175 total, while

Cambodia was in 36th in a 176 total, while

Vietnam was in 37th in a 177 total, while

Laos was in 38th in a 178 total, while

Myanmar was in 39th in a 179 total, while

Thailand was in 40th in a 180 total, while

Philippines was in 41st in a 181 total, while

Indonesia was in 42nd in a 182 total, while

Malaysia was in 43rd in a 183 total, while

Singapore was in 44th in a 184 total, while

Thailand was in 45th in a 185 total, while

Philippines was in 46th in a 186 total, while

Indonesia was in 47th in a 187 total, while

Australia, Italy, New Zealand and Canada were tied at 148. The Japanese retained a superb touch on the unpredictable greens. Each needed only 32 putts. Murakami shot a 70, the day's low score, which was also carded by Hahan Chang-sang of South Korea, Donald Swalesen of Belgium and Hsieh Min-nan of Taiwan. Japan's Kono shot a 71. The United States, represented by Jim Jamieson and Tom Weiskopf, the tournament co-favorites with Australia, turned in a disappointing 150 combined total to trail the leaders by nine shots in 10th place. The United States is the defending champion.

Weiskopf and Jamieson, playing in their first World Cup, failed to handle the unpredictable fast greens on an unhappy birthday for Weiskopf, who turned 30 today. He had 39 putts in his round of 71.

Jamieson had five bogeys and three birdies in his 2-over-par 73. "That is the second longest round of golf I've ever played. The longest was during the Bing Crosby tournament. I guess we might as well sleep here," he said.

Several of the world's top professional golfers struggled for up to 1 1/2 hours to complete the 18-hole round.

"It's bordering on the ridiculous to take 1 1/2 hours to play 18 holes," English captain Tony Jacklin said after shooting a 77. "I tried very hard right through the 18th but I shot a 77. It's a hypocrite if I said I enjoyed the game. Something has to be done to quicken up the play," he said.

It took Gary Player of South Africa and partner Tienie Britz and opponents from Taiwan 70 minutes to play the first two holes. Player shot a 76, Britz a 75, good for a 149 total and ninth place.

Belgium was the surprise of the first round when 60-year-old first round winner, veteran of 18 World Cups, shot a 3-over-par 74 and his partner, Swalesen, a veteran of 14 World Cups, shot a 75 for a total of 149.

Eighty-six golfers from 43 nations were in the competition.

TEAM STANDINGS

1. Japan, 141; 2. Belgium, 144; 3. Australia, 148; 4. Canada, 148; 5. Italy, 148; 6. New Zealand, 148; 7. South Africa, 148; 8. Taiwan, 148; 9. United States, 150; 10. France, 150; 11. Sweden, 150; 12. Switzerland, 150; 13. Spain, 151; 14. Philippines, 151; 15. Indonesia, 151; 16. Malaysia, 151; 17. Singapore, 151; 18. Thailand, 151; 19. South Korea, 151; 20. Pakistan, 151; 21. Bangladesh, 151; 22. Sri Lanka, 151; 23. Maldives, 151; 24. Brunei, 151; 25. Myanmar, 151; 26. Laos, 151; 27. Cambodia, 151; 28. Vietnam, 151; 29. Laos, 151; 30. Myanmar, 151; 31. Thailand, 151; 32. Philippines, 151; 33. Indonesia, 151; 34. Malaysia, 151; 35. Singapore, 151; 36. Thailand, 151; 37. Philippines, 151; 38. Indonesia, 151; 39. Malaysia, 151; 40. Singapore, 151; 41. Thailand, 151; 42. Philippines, 151; 43. Indonesia, 151; 44. Malaysia, 151; 45. Singapore, 151; 46. Thailand, 151; 47. Philippines, 151; 48. Indonesia, 151; 49. Malaysia, 151; 50. Singapore, 151; 51. Thailand, 151; 52. Philippines, 151; 53. Indonesia, 151; 54. Malaysia, 151; 55. Singapore, 151; 56. Thailand, 151; 57. Philippines, 151; 58. Indonesia, 151; 59. Malaysia, 151; 60. Singapore, 151; 61. Thailand, 151; 62. Philippines, 151; 63. Indonesia, 151; 64. Malaysia, 151; 65. Singapore, 151; 66. Thailand, 151; 67. Philippines, 151; 68. Indonesia, 151; 69. Malaysia, 151; 70. Singapore, 151; 71. Thailand, 151; 72. Philippines, 151; 73. Indonesia, 151; 74. Malaysia, 151; 75. Singapore, 151; 76. Thailand, 151; 77. Philippines, 151; 78. Indonesia, 151; 79. Malaysia, 151; 80. Singapore, 151; 81. Thailand, 151; 82. Philippines, 151; 83. Indonesia, 151; 84. Malaysia, 151; 85. Singapore, 151; 86. Thailand, 151; 87. Philippines, 151; 88. Indonesia, 151; 89. Malaysia, 151; 90. Singapore, 151; 91. Thailand, 151; 92. Philippines, 151; 93. Indonesia, 151; 94. Malaysia, 151; 95. Singapore, 151; 96. Thailand, 151; 97. Philippines, 151; 98. Indonesia, 151; 99. Malaysia, 151; 100. Singapore, 151; 101. Thailand, 151; 102. Philippines, 151; 103. Indonesia, 151; 104. Malaysia, 151; 105. Singapore, 151; 106. Thailand, 151; 107. Philippines, 151; 108. Indonesia, 151; 109. Malaysia, 151; 110. Singapore, 151; 111. Thailand, 151; 112. Philippines, 151; 113. Indonesia, 151; 114. Malaysia, 151; 115. Singapore, 151; 116. Thailand, 151; 117. Philippines, 151; 118. Indonesia, 151; 119. Malaysia, 151; 120. Singapore, 151; 121. Thailand, 151; 122. Philippines, 151; 123. Indonesia, 151; 124. Malaysia, 151; 125. Singapore, 151; 126. Thailand, 151; 127. Philippines, 151; 128. Indonesia, 151; 129. Malaysia, 151; 130. Singapore, 151; 131. Thailand, 151; 132. Philippines, 151; 133. Indonesia, 151; 134. Malaysia, 151; 135. Singapore, 151; 136. Thailand, 151; 137. Philippines, 151; 138. Indonesia, 151; 139. Malaysia, 151; 140. Singapore, 151; 141. Thailand, 151; 142. Philippines, 151; 143. Indonesia, 151; 144. Malaysia, 151; 145. Singapore, 151; 146. Thailand, 151; 147. Philippines, 151; 148. Indonesia, 151; 149. Malaysia, 151; 150. Singapore, 151; 151. Thailand, 151; 152. Philippines, 151; 153. Indonesia, 151; 154. Malaysia, 151; 155. Singapore, 151; 156. Thailand, 151; 157. Philippines, 151; 158. Indonesia, 151; 159. Malaysia, 151; 160. Singapore, 151; 161. Thailand, 151; 162. Philippines, 151; 163. Indonesia, 151; 164. Malaysia, 151; 165. Singapore, 151; 166. Thailand, 151; 167. Philippines, 151; 168. Indonesia, 151; 169. Malaysia, 151; 170. Singapore, 151; 171. Thailand, 151; 172. Philippines, 151; 173. Indonesia, 151; 174. Malaysia, 151; 175. Singapore, 151; 176. Thailand, 151; 177. Philippines, 151; 178. Indonesia, 151; 179. Malaysia, 151; 180. Singapore, 151; 181. Thailand, 151; 182. Philippines, 151; 183. Indonesia, 151; 184. Malaysia, 151; 185. Singapore, 151; 186. Thailand, 151; 187. Philippines, 151; 188. Indonesia, 151; 189. Malaysia, 151; 190. Singapore, 151; 191. Thailand, 151; 192. Philippines, 151; 193. Indonesia, 151; 194. Malaysia, 151; 195. Singapore, 151; 196. Thailand, 151; 197. Philippines, 151; 198. Indonesia, 151; 199. Malaysia, 151; 200. Singapore, 151; 201. Thailand, 151; 202. Philippines, 151; 203. Indonesia, 151; 204. Malaysia, 151; 205. Singapore, 151; 206. Thailand, 151; 207. Philippines, 151; 208. Indonesia, 151; 209. Malaysia, 151; 210. Singapore, 151; 211. Thailand, 151; 212. Philippines, 151; 213. Indonesia, 151; 214. Malaysia, 151; 215. Singapore, 151; 216. Thailand, 151; 217. Philippines, 151; 218. Indonesia, 151; 219. Malaysia, 151; 220. Singapore, 151; 221. Thailand, 151; 222. Philippines, 151; 223. Indonesia, 151; 224. Malaysia, 151; 225. Singapore, 151; 226. Thailand, 151; 227. Philippines, 151; 228. Indonesia, 151; 229. Malaysia, 151; 230. Singapore, 151; 231. Thailand, 151; 232. Philippines, 151; 233. Indonesia, 151; 234. Malaysia, 151; 235. Singapore, 151; 236. Thailand, 151; 237. Philippines, 151; 238. Indonesia, 151; 239. Malaysia, 151; 240. Singapore, 151; 241. Thailand, 151; 242. Philippines, 151; 243. Indonesia, 151; 244. Malaysia, 151; 245. Singapore, 151; 246. Thailand, 151; 247. Philippines, 151; 248. Indonesia, 151; 249. Malaysia, 151; 250. Singapore, 151; 251. Thailand, 151; 252. Philippines, 151; 253. Indonesia, 151; 254. Malaysia, 151; 255. Singapore, 151; 256. Thailand, 151; 257. Philippines, 151; 258. Indonesia, 151; 259. Malaysia, 151; 260. Singapore, 151; 261. Thailand, 151; 262. Philippines, 151; 263. Indonesia, 151; 264. Malaysia, 151; 265. Singapore, 151; 266. Thailand, 151; 267. Philippines, 151; 268. Indonesia, 151; 269. Malaysia, 151; 270. Singapore, 151; 271. Thailand, 151; 272. Philippines, 151; 273. Indonesia, 151; 274. Malaysia, 151; 275. Singapore, 151; 276. Thailand, 151; 277. Philippines, 151; 278. Indonesia, 151; 279. Malaysia, 151; 280. Singapore, 151; 281. Thailand, 151; 282. Philippines, 151; 283. Indonesia, 151; 284. Malaysia, 151; 285. Singapore, 151; 286. Thailand, 151; 287. Philippines, 151; 288. Indonesia, 151; 289. Malaysia, 151; 290. Singapore, 151; 291. Thailand, 151; 292. Philippines, 151; 293. Indonesia, 151; 294. Malaysia, 151; 295. Singapore, 151; 296. Thailand, 151; 297. Philippines, 151; 298. Indonesia, 151; 299. Malaysia, 151; 300. Singapore, 151; 301. Thailand, 151; 302. Philippines, 151; 303. Indonesia, 151; 304. Malaysia, 151; 305. Singapore, 151; 306. Thailand, 151; 307. Philippines, 151; 308. Indonesia, 151; 309. Malaysia, 151; 310. Singapore, 151; 311. Thailand, 151; 312. Philippines, 151; 313. Indonesia, 151; 314. Malaysia, 151; 315. Singapore, 151; 316. Thailand, 151; 317. Philippines, 151; 318. Indonesia, 151; 319. Malaysia, 151; 320. Singapore, 151; 321. Thailand, 151; 322. Philippines, 151; 323. Indonesia, 151; 324. Malaysia, 151; 325. Singapore, 151; 326. Thailand, 151; 327. Philippines, 151; 328. Indonesia, 151; 329. Malaysia, 151; 330. Singapore, 151; 331. Thailand, 151; 332. Philippines, 151; 333. Indonesia, 151; 334. Malaysia, 151; 335. Singapore, 151; 336. Thailand, 151; 337. Philippines, 151; 338. Indonesia, 151; 339. Malaysia, 151; 340. Singapore, 151; 341. Thailand, 151; 342. Philippines, 151; 343. Indonesia, 151; 344. Malaysia, 151; 345. Singapore, 151; 346. Thailand, 151; 347. Philippines, 151; 348. Indonesia, 151; 349. Malaysia, 151; 350. Singapore, 151; 351. Thailand, 151; 352. Philippines, 151; 353. Indonesia, 151; 354. Malaysia, 151; 355. Singapore, 151; 356. Thailand, 151; 357. Philippines, 151; 358. Indonesia, 151; 359. Malaysia, 151; 360. Singapore, 151; 361. Thailand, 151; 362. Philippines, 151; 363. Indonesia, 151; 364. Malaysia, 151; 365. Singapore, 151; 366. Thailand, 151; 367. Philippines, 151; 368. Indonesia, 151; 369. Malaysia, 151; 370. Singapore, 151; 371. Thailand, 151; 372. Philippines, 151; 373. Indonesia, 151; 374. Malaysia, 151; 375. Singapore, 151; 376. Thailand, 151; 377. Philippines, 151; 378. Indonesia, 151; 379. Malaysia, 151; 380. Singapore, 151; 381. Thailand, 151; 382. Philippines, 151; 383. Indonesia, 151; 384. Malaysia, 151; 385. Singapore, 151; 386. Thailand, 151; 387. Philippines, 151; 388. Indonesia, 151; 389. Malaysia, 151; 390. Singapore, 151; 391. Thailand, 151; 392. Philippines, 151; 393. Indonesia, 151; 394. Malaysia, 151; 395. Singapore, 151; 396. Thailand, 151; 397. Philippines, 151; 398. Indonesia, 151; 399. Malaysia, 151; 400. Singapore, 151; 401. Thailand, 151; 402. Philippines, 151; 403. Indonesia, 151; 404. Malaysia, 151; 405. Singapore, 151; 406. Thailand, 151; 407. Philippines, 151; 408. Indonesia, 151; 409. Malaysia, 151; 410. Singapore, 151; 411. Thailand, 151; 412. Philippines, 151; 413. Indonesia, 151; 414. Malaysia, 151; 415. Singapore, 151; 416. Thailand, 151; 417. Philippines, 151; 418. Indonesia, 151; 419. Malaysia, 151; 420. Singapore, 151; 421. Thailand, 151; 422. Philippines, 151; 423. Indonesia, 151; 424. Malaysia, 151; 425. Singapore, 151; 426. Thailand, 151; 427. Philippines, 151; 428. Indonesia, 151; 429. Malaysia, 151; 430. Singapore, 151; 431. Thailand, 151; 432. Philippines, 151; 433. Indonesia, 151; 434. Malaysia, 151; 435. Singapore, 151; 436. Thailand, 151; 437. Philippines, 151; 438. Indonesia, 151; 439. Malaysia, 151; 440. Singapore, 151; 441. Thailand, 151; 442. Philippines, 151; 443. Indonesia, 151; 444. Malaysia, 151; 445. Singapore, 151; 446. Thailand, 151; 447. Philippines, 151; 448. Indonesia, 151; 449. Malaysia, 151; 450. Singapore, 151; 451. Thailand, 151; 452. Philippines, 151; 453. Indonesia, 151; 454. Malaysia, 151; 455. Singapore, 151; 456. Thailand, 151; 457. Philippines, 151; 458. Indonesia, 151; 459. Malaysia, 151; 460. Singapore, 151; 461. Thailand, 151; 462. Philippines, 151; 463. Indonesia, 151; 464. Malaysia, 151; 465. Singapore, 151; 466. Thailand, 151; 467. Philippines, 151; 468. Indonesia, 151; 469. Malaysia, 151; 470. Singapore, 151; 471. Thailand, 151; 472. Philippines, 151; 473. Indonesia, 151; 474. Malaysia, 151; 475. Singapore, 151; 476. Thailand, 151; 477. Philippines, 151; 478. Indonesia, 151; 479. Malaysia, 151; 480. Singapore, 151; 481. Thailand, 151; 482. Philippines, 151; 483. Indonesia, 151; 484. Malaysia, 151; 485. Singapore, 151; 486. Thailand, 151; 487. Philippines, 151; 488. Indonesia, 151; 489. Malaysia, 151; 490. Singapore, 151; 491. Thailand, 151; 492. Philippines, 151; 493. Indonesia, 151; 494. Malaysia, 151; 495. Singapore, 151; 496. Thailand, 151; 497. Philippines, 151; 498. Indonesia, 151; 499. Malaysia, 151; 500. Singapore, 151; 501. Thailand, 151; 502. Philippines, 151; 503. Indonesia, 151; 504. Malaysia, 151; 505. Singapore, 151; 506. Thailand, 151; 507. Philippines, 151; 508. Indonesia, 151; 509. Malaysia, 151; 510. Singapore, 151; 511. Thailand, 151; 512. Philippines, 151; 513. Indonesia, 151; 514. Malaysia, 151; 515. Singapore, 151; 516. Thailand, 151; 517. Philippines, 151; 518. Indonesia, 151; 519. Malaysia, 151; 520. Singapore, 151; 521. Thailand, 151; 522. Philippines, 151; 523. Indonesia, 151; 524. Malaysia, 151; 525. Singapore, 151; 526. Thailand, 151; 527. Philippines, 151; 528. Indonesia, 151; 529. Malaysia, 151; 530. Singapore, 151; 531. Thailand, 151; 532. Philippines, 151; 533. Indonesia, 151; 534. Malaysia, 151; 535. Singapore, 151; 536. Thailand, 151; 537. Philippines, 151; 538. Indonesia, 151; 539. Malaysia, 151; 540. Singapore, 151; 541. Thailand, 151; 542. Philippines, 151; 543. Indonesia, 151; 544. Malaysia, 151; 545. Singapore, 151; 546. Thailand, 151; 547. Philippines, 151; 548. Indonesia, 151; 549. Malaysia, 151; 550. Singapore, 151; 551. Thailand, 151; 552. Philippines, 151; 553. Indonesia, 151; 554. Malaysia, 151; 555. Singapore, 151; 556. Thailand, 151; 557. Philippines, 151; 558. Indonesia, 151; 559. Malaysia, 151; 560. Singapore, 151; 561. Thailand, 151; 562. Philippines, 151; 563. Indonesia, 151; 564. Malaysia, 151; 565. Singapore, 151; 566. Thailand, 151; 567. Philippines, 151; 568. Indonesia, 151; 569. Malaysia, 151; 570. Singapore, 151; 571. Thailand, 151; 572. Philippines, 151; 573. Indonesia, 151; 574. Malaysia, 151; 575. Singapore, 151; 576. Thailand, 151; 577. Philippines, 151; 578. Indonesia, 151; 579. Malaysia, 151; 580. Singapore, 151; 581. Thailand, 151; 582. Philippines, 151; 583. Indonesia, 151; 584. Malaysia, 151; 585. Singapore, 151; 586. Thailand, 151; 587. Philippines, 151; 588. Indonesia, 151; 589. Malaysia, 151; 590. Singapore, 151; 591. Thailand, 151; 592. Philippines, 151; 593. Indonesia, 151; 594. Malaysia, 151; 595. Singapore, 151; 596. Thailand, 151; 597. Philippines, 151; 598. Indonesia, 151; 599. Malaysia, 151; 600. Singapore, 151; 601. Thailand, 151; 602. Philippines, 151; 603. Indonesia, 151; 604. Malaysia, 151; 605. Singapore, 151; 606. Thailand, 151; 607. Philippines, 151; 608. Indonesia, 151; 609. Malaysia, 151; 610. Singapore, 151; 611. Thailand, 151; 612. Philippines, 151; 613. Indonesia, 151; 614. Malaysia, 151; 615. Singapore, 151; 616. Thailand, 151; 617. Philippines, 151; 618. Indonesia, 151; 619. Malaysia, 151; 620. Singapore, 151; 621. Thailand, 151; 622. Philippines, 151; 623. Indonesia, 151; 624. Malaysia, 151; 625. Singapore, 151; 626. Thailand, 151; 627. Philippines, 151; 628. Indonesia, 151; 629. Malaysia, 151; 630. Singapore, 151; 631. Thailand, 151; 632. Philippines, 151; 633. Indonesia, 151; 634. Malaysia, 151; 635. Singapore, 151; 636. Thailand, 151; 637. Philippines, 151; 638. Indonesia, 151; 639. Malaysia, 151; 640. Singapore, 151; 641. Thailand, 151; 642. Philippines, 151; 643. Indonesia, 151; 644. Malaysia, 151; 645. Singapore, 151; 646. Thailand, 151; 647. Philippines, 151; 648. Indonesia, 151; 649. Malaysia, 151; 650. Singapore, 151; 651. Thailand, 151; 652. Philippines, 151; 653. Indonesia, 151; 654. Malaysia, 151; 655. Singapore, 151; 656. Thailand, 151; 657. Philippines, 151; 658. Indonesia, 151; 659. Malaysia, 151; 660. Singapore, 151; 661. Thailand, 151; 662. Philippines, 151; 663. Indonesia, 151; 664. Malaysia, 151; 665. Singapore, 151; 666. Thailand, 151; 667. Philippines, 151; 668. Indonesia, 151; 669. Malaysia, 151; 670. Singapore, 151; 671. Thailand, 151; 672. Philippines, 151; 673. Indonesia, 151; 674. Malaysia, 151; 675. Singapore, 151; 676. Thailand, 151; 677. Philippines, 151; 678. Indonesia, 151; 679. Malaysia, 151; 680. Singapore, 151; 681. Thailand, 151; 682. Philippines, 151; 683. Indonesia, 151; 684. Malaysia, 151; 685. Singapore, 151; 686. Thailand, 151; 687. Philippines, 151; 688. Indonesia, 151; 689. Malaysia, 151; 690. Singapore, 151; 691. Thailand, 151; 692. Philippines, 151; 693. Indonesia, 151; 694. Malaysia, 151; 695. Singapore, 151; 696. Thailand, 151; 697. Philippines, 151; 698. Indonesia, 151; 699. Malaysia, 151; 700. Singapore, 151; 701. Thailand, 151; 702. Philippines, 151; 703. Indonesia, 151; 704. Malaysia, 151; 705. Singapore, 151; 706. Thailand, 151; 707. Philippines, 151; 708. Indonesia, 151; 709. Malaysia, 151; 710. Singapore, 151; 711. Thailand, 151; 712. Philippines, 151; 713. Indonesia, 151; 714. Malaysia, 151; 715. Singapore, 151; 716. Thailand, 151; 717. Philippines, 151; 718. Indonesia, 151; 719. Malaysia, 151; 720. Singapore, 151; 721. Thailand, 151; 722. Philippines, 151; 723. Indonesia, 151; 724. Malaysia, 151; 725. Singapore, 151; 726. Thailand, 151; 727. Philippines, 151; 728. Indonesia, 151; 729. Malaysia, 151; 730. Singapore, 151; 731. Thailand, 151; 732. Philippines, 151; 733. Indonesia, 151; 734. Malaysia, 151; 735. Singapore, 151; 736. Thailand, 151; 737. Philippines, 151; 738. Indonesia, 151; 739. Malaysia, 151; 740. Singapore, 151; 741. Thailand, 151; 742. Philippines, 151; 743. Indonesia, 151; 744. Malaysia, 151; 745. Singapore, 151; 746. Thailand, 151; 747. Philippines, 151; 748. Indonesia, 151; 749. Malaysia, 151; 750. Singapore, 151; 751. Thailand, 151; 752. Philippines,



## Observer

## Campaign Promises

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Every election produces a large number of public officials who interpret victory as a mandate to break the promises they made while campaigning. To find out more about the little-known subject of campaign-promise breaking, we have sent a questionnaire to everyone who was elected Tuesday night, and the results are now in.

Eighty-seven percent of those queried report that they fully intend to break at least 30 campaign promises. Respondents vary widely, however, in their opinion about when the first promise-breaking may be done without violating the canons of good taste.



Baker

More than 55 percent said it would be tasteless to break a campaign promise until they had been in office at least 90 days. Another 20 percent favored a period of six months. Twenty-five percent were undecided.

Our questionnaire also sought to determine the 10 promises politicians most regretted making.

It was felt that this would be a delicate method of getting respondents to tell us which promises they were most likely to break first.

Here is the politicians' checklist of the 10 pledges they most wish they hadn't made and which, in fact, they will probably break first.

## Damielou Is Elected To French Academy

PARIS, Nov. 9 (AP)—Jean Cardinal Damielou, Jesuit theologian and author, today was elected to the French Academy to occupy the seat left open by the death of Eugene Cardinal Tisserant.

The election of Cardinal Damielou, 67, to the academy followed the tradition that one of the 40 "immortals" should be a high-ranking churchman.

ably unmake within the next year:

1. Will not put relatives on public payroll.
2. Will bring the boys home by Christmas.
3. Will not give new paving contract to brother-in-law.
4. Will not raise taxes.
5. Will appoint more honest men.
6. Will not take money from special interests and crooks.
7. Will tell voters the truth about what is really going on in government.
8. Will listen to young people.
9. Will cut spending.
10. Will not take bribes.

One question which has puzzled political scientists for generations is why do politicians break campaign promises? Our questionnaire asked them, to explain, and some of the individual explanations were heartbreaking.

"I can't help myself," said Alderman Botstorf Sump, of Chicago.

Seven congressmen said, "I am a hopeless liar," or something very similar, and more than 50 respondents said that they expected them to break their campaign promises and would feel betrayed if they kept them.

Sen. Merle Survine, of the Senate State of Massachusetts, said that, as a man of cultivated character, he found it degrading to have to break his campaign promises decade after decade.

"The American voter," he wrote, "enjoys inflating himself with the notion that he is morally superior to politicians. Every time we break a campaign pledge, we confirm the voter's illusion that politicians are lower than he is, and, feeling wonderfully superior, he condescends to go to the polls and vote us back into office so that we can go on keeping his morale up."

Sen. Survine stated that he intended immediately to put several more relatives on his payroll, vote for more war, continue lying to the voters of Massachusetts about almost everything, snare any young people who try to talk to him arrested for disorderly conduct and take any bribes that can be disguised as campaign contributions.

Brasilia as it looks today. At the left, the theater, in the middle, the congressional building, at right, the cathedral. There are still no stop signs or traffic lights on the roads.

## All Moved In To Brasilia

By Marvin Howe

BRASILIA (NYT)—Brasilia, the supreme monument of modern urban design, has become a real capital, with many of the pleasures, frustrations and joys involved. For the first decade of its existence, there were strong doubts whether this pioneer town, inaugurated in 1960, would ever fulfill its role as an inland capital. Built in the wilderness, 540 miles west of the developed coast, it appeared to many people as a myth or a mistake.

Formal confirmation of Brasilia as diplomatic capital of Brazil took place in September when the transfer of all the diplomatic missions from the former seat of government at Rio de Janeiro was completed. The authorities had to set a deadline for the move because resistance was so strong.

Brasilia received popular consecration much earlier, however, and is now a major pole of attraction for the Brazilian hinterland. The Federal District, which has a population of 135,000 in 1960, now has 630,000 inhabitants and is expected to surpass a million by 1980.

The city center, laid out in the form of a cross, has one of the most beautiful ensembles of modern public buildings in the world. But Brasilia is not the poetic, functional city of egalitarianism dreamed of by the original planners. In many ways it has gone wrong.

## Concept Destroyed

Inflationary prices have destroyed the original concept of self-contained residential districts where all social classes, from maid to minister, would live side by side. Squatters pouring in from the drought-ridden Northeast have formed ugly, crowded satellite cities around the handsome capital. Vast traffic jams, serious parking prob-

lems and the highest accident rate in the country are now features of a city that was built for the automobile.

Some people blame the city's founders—former President Juscelino Kubitschek, the architect Oscar Niemeyer and the town planner Lucio Costa—for lack of realism. Others criticize the federal authorities for deviating from the original plans. The truth probably lies somewhere between.

Public opinion is emotionally divided about the city but a recent informal survey showed that the partisans probably outnumber the foes.

The critics are usually newly arrived unmarried diplomats who don't speak Portuguese, transient businessmen, close friends of the founding fathers and the people who love Rio de Janeiro so much that they won't give Brasilia a chance.

The admirers include young people, zealous diplomats, migrant workers from depressed areas, and the oldtimers who have seen the city grow out of the red mud and bush.

"I cannot bear this city, the empty horizon fills me with gloom," Pomona Politt, who writes a column on society and politics for a Rio de Janeiro newspaper, declared here recently.

Diplomats were generally hostile to the change for a variety of reasons, not the least being the charms of Rio. Air communications are still extremely limited and while telephone communications with the United States are almost instantaneous, there are long delays with the rest of Brazil. Above all there was the sheer expense of the move and the lack of facilities.

"The real trouble is that the city is no fun; there's no main street, no place to stroll, no corner bars to meet kindred

souls," a recently arrived bachelor diplomat lamented.

"The main complaint has been the absence of cultural life. But the embassies are trying to fill the gap. In recent weeks, the French and Japanese have brought top-flight ballet shows and the United States put on a 10-day festival.

The city's greatest crime, in the opinion of one recent visitor, is that pedestrians have apparently been forgotten. Yet there is an increasing number of those hardy souls—tourists, civil servants, workers from the satellite cities—who risk their lives daily on the streets of the capital, where there are no pedestrian passages, no traffic lights and few sidewalks.

Already the decision has been made to introduce traffic lights at key congested points and plans for overpasses and subterranean passages are under study.

Despite its faults many diplomats have learned to like the city for its calm, its climate and its lush vegetation.

"In Rio it was a struggle to get people out to a cocktail party because there was so much else to do," an embassy newcomer said, adding, "When I gave my first reception here the attendance was 110."

Brig Gen. Arthur S. Moura, the U.S. defense attaché, is a solid fan of Brasilia. "I have been able to establish new relations with people I've known over the years in Rio but never had the chance to see because of the logistical problems," he said.

Dr. Sigmarinus Setras, a prominent lawyer, says, "I was here at first sight. This city was made for modern man. Elsewhere, the car has become a torture instrument; here it is a pleasure. It has given us more time for ourselves. People work more, study more and have more family life."

## PEOPLE: Earrings for Men Making U.S. Comeback

A fast-flowering fad in the States these days is earrings for men. Until recently the custom was confined mainly to some blacks, frankly homosexual males and members of motorcycle gangs. Now it's the thing to do. "It's the latest way to show your independence," said David Holmden Jr., 25, a graduate student at Hunter College in New York. "It used to be only a few men were long-haired, now everybody's long-haired, so earrings are the next step." The men prefer the pierced-ear model, often posts with simple ornaments, or precision studs that dangle ones have their fans, too. (A glance at the ads in New York papers reveals that shoe heels are moving up, too.) Oh, well, earrings for men come and go. They supposedly went for the U.S. Navy about 50 years ago, but if memory serves, they were worn (one ear only) by plenty of U.S. sailors, all "Golden Dragons," coming back from China service when the Navy closed up shop there in 1948.



David Holmden Jr.

Highway hazard: An eight-foot stretch that escaped from the Kelling Park Airway at Weybourne, England, while being transferred to a motorcade. It ended up in a horse van. Police who issued the warning to Weybourne motorists were assured by a park spokesman who said, "There is probably no danger unless someone gets in her way when she runs. She has a kick like a mule."

FINED: French film director Claude Lelouch ("A Man and a Woman"), 500 francs and assessed 2,500 francs damages for assaulting film critic Edgar Schneider in a Paris bar.

Sign in a Nashville, Tennessee, veterinarian's office: "Please do not put animals on desk. Receptionists bite."

Egypt's latest effort at birth control is delighting children, rather than preventing them. During the last three days the state television has been advertising male prophylactics in a new effort to make birth control more popular in a country which is expanding by some million new babies a year. They sell for the equivalent of about one U.S. cent each. However, Al-Ahram said, some enterprising businessmen

have outbitten the article question with whistles and selling them to children for the price, as whistling boys.

"I guess we're out of this business now," John O'Neil, principal of Buena Vista School, in Saginaw, Mich., said as he filled out police in his office. Police and windows were shattered in nearby Saginaw, steering plant when a group of pupils dueling amateur rockers, had had one of their homemade siles misfire.

Martin Jack went birding, came home by London way and had her bottom ed. She looked around and jam-packed passengers and no likely culprit. But it was him, she said, a hairy nips, nudges and occasional res. When she changed the Victoria Station, a brown mouse slithered out of the leg of her pants and landed the platform. Miss Jack, hospital superintendent, "The mouse must have clutched up into my trousers when I went to sleep. I couldn't leave him there on the C. Line in the middle of London. I scooped him up into an ante and brought him home

—SAMUEL JUSTI

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR PROMPT CLASSIFIED SERVICE CONTACT YOUR NEAREST HERALD TRIBUNE OFFICE

...For full details on rates and terms, contact your nearest office.

AGENTS: Mr. McGinn White, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

AGENTS: Mr. McGinn White, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

AGENTS: Mr. McGinn White, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

DEAR FRIENDS: If you want the best for your life, you want to know the truth about the world. The world is a vast, beautiful, and terrifying place. It is full of wonders and mysteries. It is full of love and hate. It is full of hope and despair. It is full of life and death. It is full of everything. It is the world. It is the world. It is the world.

## WATER BED for all ages

AGENTS: Mr. McGinn White, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## SHOPPING

## SHOPPING IN BRUSSELS

—BEAUTY PARLOR—  
ELIZABETH ARDEN, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

—BOOKS—  
THE HOUSE OF PAPERBACKS, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

—FASHION—  
JEANETTE MINER, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

—FLOREST—  
FLOREST, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

—FURNITURE—  
FURNITURE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

—GROCERIES—  
GROCERIES, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

—JEWELRY—  
JEWELRY, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

—LUXURY—  
LUXURY, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

—MUSIC—  
MUSIC, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

—SPORTS—  
SPORTS, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

—TOYS—  
TOYS, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

—WINE—  
WINE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## EDUCATION

## A BRAND-NEW FRENCH COURSE

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## FRENCH CONVERSATION

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## FRENCH CONVERSATION

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## FRENCH CONVERSATION

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## FRENCH CONVERSATION

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## FRENCH CONVERSATION

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## FRENCH CONVERSATION

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## FRENCH CONVERSATION

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## FRENCH CONVERSATION

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## FRENCH CONVERSATION

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## FRENCH CONVERSATION

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## FRENCH CONVERSATION

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## FRENCH CONVERSATION

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## FRENCH CONVERSATION

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## FRENCH CONVERSATION

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## FRENCH CONVERSATION

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## FRENCH CONVERSATION

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## AUTOMOBILES

## We buy all American cars

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## AUTOMOBILES

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## AUTOMOBILES

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## AUTOMOBILES

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## AUTOMOBILES

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## AUTOMOBILES

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## AUTOMOBILES

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## AUTOMOBILES

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## AUTOMOBILES

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## AUTOMOBILES

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## AUTOMOBILES

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## AUTOMOBILES

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## AUTOMOBILES

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## AUTOMOBILES

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## AUTOMOBILES

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## AUTOMOBILES

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## AUTOMOBILES

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## AUTOMOBILES

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## AUTOMOBILES

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## AUTOMOBILES

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## AUTOMOBILES

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## AUTOMOBILES

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## AUTOMOBILES

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## AUTOMOBILES

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## AUTOMOBILES

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## AUTOMOBILES

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## TAX-FREE CARS

## VOLKSWAGEN

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## VOLKSWAGEN

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## VOLKSWAGEN

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## VOLKSWAGEN

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## VOLKSWAGEN

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## VOLKSWAGEN

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## VOLKSWAGEN

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## VOLKSWAGEN

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## VOLKSWAGEN

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## VOLKSWAGEN

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## VOLKSWAGEN

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## VOLKSWAGEN

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## VOLKSWAGEN

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## VOLKSWAGEN

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## VOLKSWAGEN

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## VOLKSWAGEN

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## VOLKSWAGEN

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## VOLKSWAGEN

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## VOLKSWAGEN

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## VOLKSWAGEN

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.

## VOLKSWAGEN

QUEST LANGUAGES VAUCLUSE, 100 Boulevard de Waterloo, 100 Brussels, Tel. 527.94.